

ARSON CAMPAIGN BY ENEMY AGENTS IN PACIFIC STATES

Lumber and Agricultural Interests in Western Area Attacked Systematically—I. W. W. Left Trail of Farm Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—While figures are not available establishing it as a fact that enemy agents have carried on a general and systematic campaign of arson in country districts of the Pacific area of the United States, for the purpose of drawing upon the labor and building material resources of the country and thereby lessening its military strength, it is known that such an organized campaign of destruction aimed at the lumber industry and agricultural products has been carried on by a combination of I. W. W. and enemy alien interests.

That such is the case was stated by A. W. Thornton, chairman of the Arson Committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, which body has carried on a widespread and thorough campaign for the detection of those guilty of arson, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It has been learned," said Mr. Thornton, "that it was the definitely expressed purpose of members or friends of the I. W. W. organization to destroy every lumber mill on the Pacific Coast."

Among the instances mentioned by Mr. Thornton tending to bear out the idea that a definite and organized plan of action was behind many of these fires were the activities of the German named Preutzman, who caused 15 fires in Los Angeles; the activities of a band headed by Reinhardt Grauman, a German, that caused fires in Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington, and in Victoria, B. C., and Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

"One method of the operations of the I. W. W. organization against property," said Mr. Thornton, "was well illustrated in Imperial Valley, the rich agricultural section of the extreme southern portion of California. When this organization would have meetings at a central point in the valley, the members coming in from various directions, some of them, from distances, on horseback, there would be a perfect trail of fires in farm buildings and agricultural products along the courses pursued by these individuals."

The statement of Mr. Thornton regarding the arson efforts directed against lumber and agricultural interests is borne out by information given this Bureau by Mr. G. M. Homans, State Forester of California, who says that it is a fact that the loss to sawmills and lumber yards last year was unusually high, and that, according to reports, most of these fires have not been satisfactorily accounted for.

In this connection the United States Forestry Service, and state and federal officials have just formed a joint committee for the purpose of preventing fires in grain fields, on ranges and in forests and will carry on an intensive state-wide publicity and educational campaign to awaken the public, as its announcement says, "to the immense amount of food and war material destroyed on the Pacific Coast last summer by fire, to the large amount of money spent in fire control, and the great amount of labor drawn from farms and factories to fight fire."

More than 1500 fires occurred in the national forests of California alone in 1917, burning over 100,000 acres of brush and timber land and necessitating the withdrawal of a great many men from productive industries for fire fighting. In Oregon the Governor found it necessary last summer to place troops in the woods to prevent fires.

Y. W. C. A. DRIVE AIM IS EXCEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Mass.—With \$85,014 collected and many subscriptions yet to come in, the Boston Young Women's Christian Association closed their week's campaign for \$75,000 with a luncheon in the Twentieth Century Club today. In the last few hours, two subscriptions of \$5000 each were received bringing the fund \$10,000 over its quota. Mrs. William H. Robey, chairman of the campaign committee, presided at the luncheon.

Expressing the conviction that the success of the drive showed the confidence the public has in the Y. W. C. A., Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Boston Y. M. C. A., brought a message of congratulation from the brother organization to the luncheon. While Boston has given the main support to this campaign, Brookline and Newton have helped the work, and in the latter city a membership campaign has brought in 538 members and fees of \$1094.

STOCKHOLDERS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Mass.—Stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, comprising the Investors Protective Association of America, met at 150 State Street today and named a sub-committee to appeal to President Wilson and William B. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads for additional compensation to that set forth in the Railroad Bill. The meeting was called at the instance of Nathan L. Amster, president of the association.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Summary of War News Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sunday's communiqué indicates that the British accounted for 42 German aeroplanes on Friday and Saturday, against six British aeroplanes missing; and successfully bombed Kaiserslautern in a daylight raid on Sunday. South of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the German artillery showed a marked increase in activity during the last 24 hours.

(Continued on page four, column five)

AVIATORS ATTACK GERMAN TERRITORY

British Airmen Make 255 Flights Into Germany—More Than a Ton of Bombs Dropped on Mannheim, Commons Hears

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Two hundred and fifty-five flights into Germany had been made by British aviators, and only 10 machines had been lost, James Ian Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, announced in answer to a question in the House of Commons today, regarding the results of recent air raids into German territory. More than a ton of bombs were dropped on Mannheim on March 18, he added.

Mr. Macpherson said eight direct hits had been obtained on the Badische Zoderfrik at Mannheim. The British raiders were attacked by an enemy formation and two of the enemy machines were brought down, the others being driven off. All the British returned.

The 255 flights, he explained, constituted 38 raids into Germany, all since October. The aviators dropped 48 tons of bombs.

They had to surmount the difficulties presented by the weather, which often prevented them from seeing the German iron works and factories they were to attack. Most of the raids were carried out in daylight. The number of these expeditions and the amount of explosives dropped were increasing steadily. Photographs show beyond doubt the accuracy of the reports made. The attacks were concentrated on objects of military importance.

Mr. Macpherson also said there had been a steady increase in the strength of the enemy's aircraft defenses. These defenses, however, had been defeated with loss whenever they attempted to intervene.

Republic Not Recognized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—Mr. Bonar Law informed the members of the House of Commons today that it was not proposed to place German officers on hospital and merchant ships as a measure of protection.

Mr. A. J. Ealfour stated that the Government had not recognized the Finnish Republic. He also stated that representatives of the foreign powers in Petrograd had declared the decrees repudiating foreign loans and the repudiation of property, and so forth, to be without force, and had reserved the right to claim damages for their nationals.

The second reading debate on the Education Bill was taken.

Exchange Plan Rejected

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Replying to a parliamentary deputation which had urged a general exchange of German and British prisoners under 45 years of age, Mr. Lloyd George yesterday declined to give his consent to the proposal. He said that the plan would mean the exchange of 3000 British prisoners at Ruhleben against about 14,000 Germans held in British prison camps.

HONOR ROLL POSTERS FOR LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Liberty Loan honor roll posters to which will be attached the names of loan subscribers in each community were completed today, and will be distributed by the Treasury to each city and town, and to organizations applying for them, before the day the campaign starts, April 6. The poster bears a design of the third Liberty Loan honor flag, a red-bordered banner with white interior field carrying three vertical blue stripes, with these words, "Help our town to win the right to fly this flag. These are the people of our town who are helping to win the war by investing in government bonds of the third Liberty Loan."

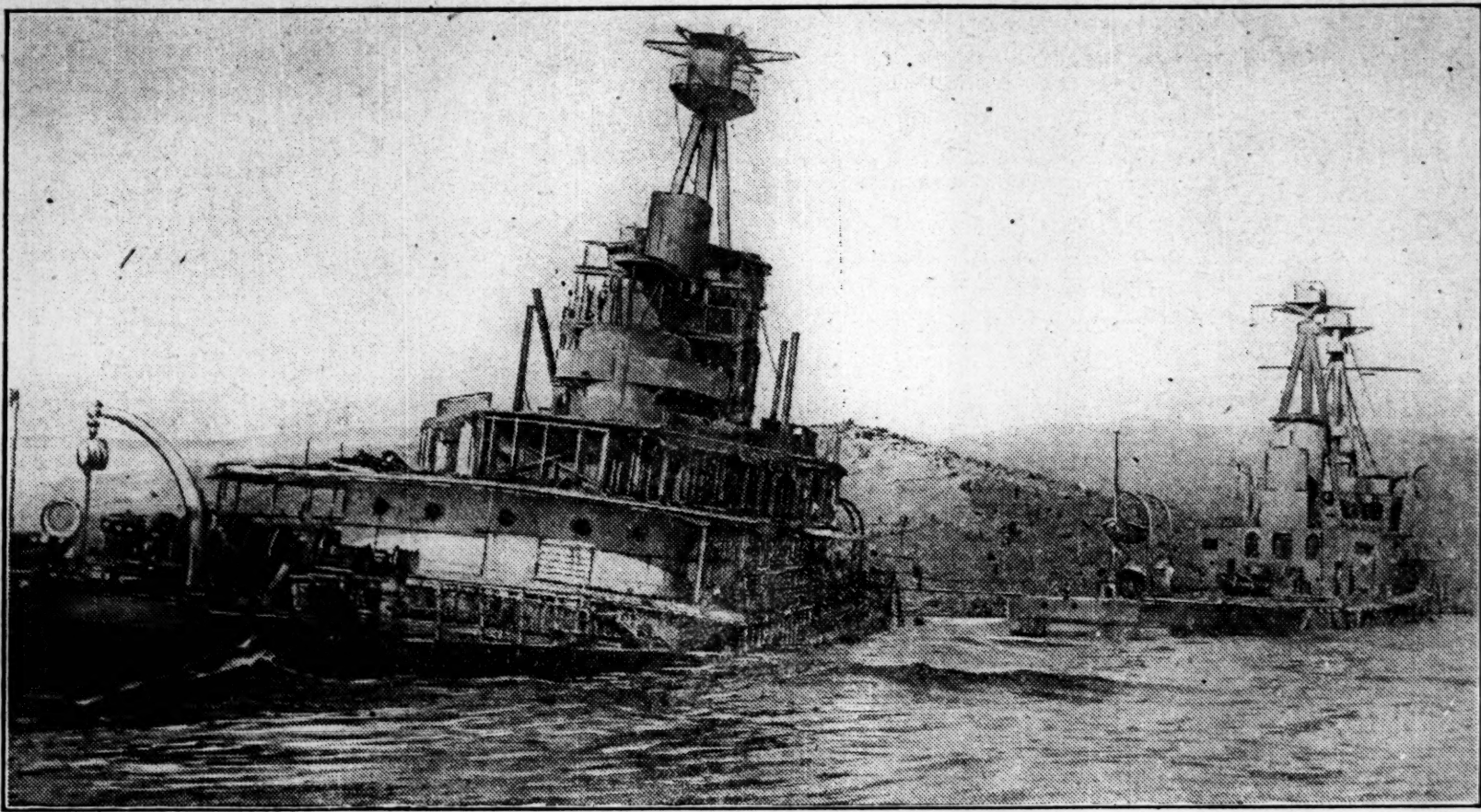
RECURRENCE OF THE STRIKES IN AUSTRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Vienna messages report a recurrence of the strikes in Vienna and Budapest.

AMBASSADOR REACHES AMERICA

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Judge Joseph H. Shea, of Indianapolis, United States Ambassador to Chile, arrived on an American steamship here today from Santiago on a leave of absence.



The ships which never were at the Dogger Bank

Photograph by Central News

NO DUMMY SHIPS AT THE DOGGER BANK

British Used Imitation War Vessels Off Gallipoli, but No Such Craft Were Employed in the Action in the North Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Mass.—Some time ago it became necessary to point out in these columns that the stories of a British dummy fleet, which had been printed in certain American newspapers, and from thence cabled over to London, were hopelessly exaggerated and where they were not hopelessly exaggerated, were hopelessly out of date.

This led to a denial from one of the papers in question, and in consequence of this denial we obtained from London a confirmation of our statement. In publishing this confirmation we went further than in the original denial, and explained that everything that was to be said about these ships had been said considerably over two years ago in our own columns. That certain wooden and lath and canvas dummy ships had been built, and had been used, particularly off Gallipoli, there was no question at all, but to say that a fleet of these had been used in the North Sea, had succeeded in deceiving the Germans into the Dogger Bank action, was an absurdity.

In spite of this, certain photographs of these ships have now been published, with a legend underneath to the effect that they were the ships which were used in the North Sea to decoy the Germans into the Dogger Bank action. Now, as a matter of fact, there were no dummy ships used at the Dogger Bank, therefore the statement that these ships were there used is merely camouflage camouflage.

In other words, the original ships were camouflage, and the press statements to the effect that they were used at the Dogger Bank is camouflage applied to camouflage.

In order to make perfectly certain of this fact also, we cabled to London for definite information, with the result that we have received a reply from an authority it would be quite useless to question, to the effect that there were no dummy ships at all used in the Dogger Bank battle. It is to be trusted, therefore, that this refutation of a refutation will be final. As a matter of fact, we are informed that not even the photographs are correct.

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The franchise committee of the Hungarian Diet has approved the Electoral Reform Bill, according to a dispatch from Budapest. There was one dissenting vote.

DELAWARE RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT

DOVER, Del.—The Delaware Senate yesterday ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment, by a vote of 13 to 3. The Assembly had already endorsed the measure, and it now goes to the Governor. As he has declared in favor of it, his approval of the bill is assured in advance.

POPE AND AIR RAIDS ON OPEN CITIES

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—Explanation was given today at the office of the Papal Secretary of State of the report that Pope Benedict was attempting to induce the belligerents to cease the air raids upon open cities. Monsignor Corretti, assistant Papal Secretary of State, said:

"The Holy Father has frequently condemned such acts by whomsoever committed, having at various times paved the way to a joint agreement on this subject, but both belligerents apparently have so far been unable to discover means for limiting bombardments to war zones. On one hand, the Austro-Germans have claimed that air raids were of direct military value in that they lowered morale in cities which were attacked. On the other hand, the Allies insist on reprisals, also attacking military factories and warehouses near open cities."

ALLEGED LEAK OF WAR NEWS BY WIRE-TAPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution was passed by the Senate today asking for information as to the extent of the tapping of telephone and telegraph lines going into the War Department. It is believed by senators that much valuable information is obtained from the War Department in this manner. There have been several occasions when it was plainly evident that information had reached the enemy concerning movement of troops and ships when every precaution was taken to keep such movements secret.

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Monsignor Corretti stated that the Holy Father is daily engaged in studying means, if not of ending the war of at least limiting its horrors, but so far has not found arguments powerful enough to influence the belligerents to cease air raiding.

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PRESIDENT SIGNS DAYLIGHT BILL

All Clocks in the United States to Be Set Forward an Hour on the Last Sunday in March and Set Back in October

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Daylight Saving Bill was signed today by President Wilson.

Under the terms of the bill as passed by Congress, at 2 a. m. of the last Sunday of March of each year the standard time in each of the five zones in the United States shall be advanced one hour, and at 2 a. m. of the last Sunday of October of each year the standard time of each zone shall be set back an hour.

The daylight saving plan will go into effect and be observed without the slightest disorganization or impairment of existing conditions. Trains will run as usual, and each feature of daily life will remain practically unchanged.

Before retiring on the last Saturday of this month the American householder will set his clock ahead. On the last Saturday of October he will reverse the process, turning back the hands of the clock an hour, and the next day the nation will run on "sun time."

In the summer the American man actually will arise, transact his daily business and retire an hour earlier than has been his custom, but with his clock an hour fast he will see little, if any, difference. An hour of daylight thus will be conserved.

The plan's practicability and efficiency have been effectively demonstrated in 12 European countries. It means a great saving of illuminants, such as oil, gas and electrical power, marked conservation of coal and increased manufacturing production as the result of improvement in working conditions.

Other expected results are reduction in the cost of living to some who can raise garden truck for domestic consumption and improvement of training conditions for the fighting forces in the camps.

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PARLIAMENT HEARS SPEECH FROM THE THRONE IN CANADA

Governor-General Outlines the Work for the Coming Session—Bill to Extend Franchise to Women Is Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The chief feature of the thirteenth parliament of the Dominion of Canada, which was opened yesterday, is the unusually large number of members who, for the first time, make their appearance in the Commons Chamber. There are no fewer than 125 new members out of a House of 235, which is probably a record. The House presented a somewhat strange appearance. On the government side, every available seat was occupied, while behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat his little compact body of faithful French-Canadians with a sprinkling of English-speaking Liberals, giving the Chamber quite a lop-sided look.

Before the proceedings opened many of his old supporters crossed the floor of the house and shook hands with the old Liberal chieftain, the greetings being evidently warmly reciprocated. In fact the cordiality of the atmosphere was remarked upon by a number of the onlookers, and the hope was expressed that it might be an earnest of the harmony which would prevail throughout the session.

The first business was the election of a Speaker which resolved itself into a mere formality, as it was well known that the Speaker of the late Parliament, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes would be re-elected without opposition. In a few eulogistic words, his reelection was moved by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, who remarked that Mr. Rhodes had shown remarkable qualifications for the office, including great courtesy and unusual patience. In seconding the nomination of Mr. Rhodes, Sir Wilfrid Laurier used equally complimentary language and, without any further debate, Mr. Rhodes was duly declared Speaker of the House of Commons and was escorted to the Speaker's chair by the Prime Minister and the Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works.

The House then adjourned and again met at three o'clock when His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire delivered the speech from the throne, reading it first in the English language and then in French. The Governor-General did not wear uniform as he did on opening the late session of Parliament, neither was there any escort or guard of honor. He was merely accompanied by several naval and military aides. In spite of this, however, the visitors' galleries were crowded, there being a large attendance of women. The Commons were summoned to the Senate where the Duke read the speech from the throne, which was as follows:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, you have been summoned to the first session of a new Parliament in the midst of a world-wide struggle which vitally concerns the liberties, the institutions and the destiny of our country and of the whole world. Thus the responsibilities and duties imposed upon you are even graver and more far-reaching than in the ordinary course of public affairs. Bearing with you a new mandate from the people and animated by the unflinching spirit which has inspired them during the long and anxious years of effort and sacrifice, I am confident that you will bring to the discharge of your public duties an unflinching resolve to sustain the high cause in which our country has already borne so splendid a part.

"After nearly four years of war, the issue still remains undecided. The effort which yet lies before us demands our sternest resolve. We shall not shrink from it if our hearts are as firm and our courage as undaunted as those of our countrymen who hold our battle line beyond the seas. The Canadian expeditionary force still sustains its unbroken record of distinguished achievement to which it has notably contributed since the close of the last session. Notwithstanding a greater delay than was anticipated in the operation of the Military Service Act, the necessary reinforcements to keep our forces at full strength have been provided and this purpose will be maintained in the future.

"In order to extend the principle of the present Civil Service Act to the outside service and thus to provide that all appointments to the public service shall be made upon the sole standard of merit, further enabling legislation will be necessary. In the meantime, the principle thus adopted has been carried into effect, as far as possible, by an order-in-council which will be laid before you.

"My advisers are impressed with the necessity of a strong and progressive policy of immigration and colonization, accompanied by suitable provisions to induce settlement upon the land, to encourage increased agricultural production and to aid in the development of agricultural resources. In pursuance of this purpose, the Ministry of Immigration and Colonization has been established by order-in-council, and necessary legislation to confirm this action will be laid before you.

"In connection with the demobilization of our forces, my advisers recognize the urgent necessity of provision

for the care and vocational training of returned soldiers. Organized effort to provide such training, to assist them in obtaining employment and to aid in establishing them in the activities of civil life is not only important but essential. A department of the Government for this purpose has been constituted and has been invested with necessary powers and duties. Legislation to confirm this action will be submitted to you.

"Measures which have been taken by order-in-council to prevent excessive profits in certain industries, to stimulate and increase the production of food and to encourage and develop the shipbuilding industry will be communicated to you, and any relevant legislation which may be found necessary will be submitted to you."

"As to extending the franchise to women with suitable provisions respecting naturalization will be submitted and commended to your consideration."

"Your attention will also be invited to a bill to consolidate and amend the acts relating to railways, a bill relating to daylight saving, bills relating to taxation of war profits and of incomes, and other measures. In order to insure the fullest cooperation with the Government of the United States, and to assist in securing the most effective utilization of the resources of both countries for war purposes, a Canadian War Mission has been established at Washington and a War Trade Board has been constituted at Ottawa."

"In view of the need for conserving to the fullest extent, all national resources during the war and in furtherance of provincial enactments, action has been taken under the War Measures Act, 1914, to prohibit the importation and manufacture of intoxicating beverages and to forbid the transportation thereof into any community where their sale is contrary to law."

"My advisers have reached the conclusion that a complete registration of the manhood and womanhood of Canada, above the age of 16 years, is not only important but essential under present conditions, the necessary authority has been provided under the War Measures Act, 1914. The order-in-council embodying the foregoing provisions will be laid before you."

"The appalling disaster at Halifax, resulting in the loss of many hundred lives, and the destruction of a considerable portion of the city and the adjacent town of Dartmouth, has evoked universal sympathy for those who have suffered. My advisers will submit to you proposals for relieving the distress and loss thus occasioned."

"Notwithstanding the critical and trying conditions through which this country has passed, during the last three years, the commercial, industrial and financial stability of Canada has been well maintained. The volume of foreign trade greatly exceeds that attained during any corresponding period in previous years, and the favorable balance of trade has also vastly increased."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the accounts for the last and the estimates for the next fiscal year will be submitted to you, without delay, and you will be asked to make the necessary financial provision for the effective conduct of the war."

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, notwithstanding disappointments in the eastern theater of war, there is no reason to doubt the ultimate triumph of our cause. The effort of the nations included within the British Commonwealth is still unabated and will so continue to the end. Equally earnest and resolute is the spirit of all the allied nations and especially of the great neighboring and kindred commonwealth whose enormous power and vast resources are now beginning to make themselves felt in the determination of the issue."

"I commend your deliberations to the divine guidance in the confident expectation that they will be worthy of the supreme purposes to which our national endeavor is dedicated."

The mover of the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, was H. M. Mowat, a Liberal-Unionist and member for one of the divisions of Toronto, while the seconder was Dr. J. L. Chabot, who has the distinction of being the only French-Canadian on the government benches and who handsomely defeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Ottawa constituency. Sir Wilfrid also running in a Quebec constituency. Dr. Chabot delivered his speech in French, making a few remarks in English at the conclusion.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in moving the adjournment of the debate, in a few graceful sentences tendered his own congratulations and those of the House to the mover and seconder of the address on the able manner in which they had performed their duties. He particularly referred to the spirit of harmony which had pervaded the speeches of both members. While there was much he could agree with in what they had said, there were yet some things to which he must take exception, but these he would defer until the next day.

The House then adjourned until today, when the debate on the speech from the throne will be continued by the leader of the Opposition.

APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Lord Pirrie of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, has, it is believed, accepted a post in connection with merchant shipbuilding, of which he will have very large powers of control and direction.

Lord Pirrie, who has had a long experience of shipbuilding in all its branches, entered Harland & Wolff's shipbuilding and engineering establishment at Belfast in 1862. He became a partner in 1874 and is now chairman. Lord Pirrie was educated at the Belfast Royal Academical Institution, and was raised to the peerage in 1906.

DR. HELFFERICH ON ECONOMIC PEACE

Former Secretary of Imperial Treasury Says Germany Needs This "Above All"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—In the course of a speech before the Import Trades Association, Dr. Karl Helfferich, formerly Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, accusing Great Britain of waging war for an economic overthrow of German world competition, according to advices from Berlin, said things had turned out differently from what Great Britain had expected. He said also:

"By means of the U-boat warfare we laid the ax to the root of Great Britain's strength with incomparably greater effectiveness than did Napoleon with his continental interdiction. But we must not overlook how systematically and successfully Great Britain has executed her economic program. By breaking all laws relative to contraband and blockade, she severed our overseas traffic with the outer world. By the institution of her blacklist, by intimidation and violence, by her application of the thumb-screw of hunger, she also restricted economic intercourse by our neutral neighbors with us."

"By sequestration and forced liquidation, by abrogation of treaties, robbery of our patents, destruction of our stocks of goods, and by every kind of chicanery and oppression, Great Britain sought everywhere to destroy our economic interests."

"If final peace fails to return to us what our enemies have taken and destroyed; if it fails to restore us freedom in our work and our spirit of enterprise in the world, then the German people are crippled for an immeasurable period."

After referring to what he called Lloyd George's blasphemies in the name of freedom at the City Temple and his "daring at the moment of the oppression of Holland to halt the freedom of all peoples as a war aim well pleasing to God," Dr. Helfferich concluded:

"The peace which we need above all is an economic peace. We have, however, first to win. If it must be, then the German people will endure this final extreme test. We all are confident of the issue. We demand restoration for all violation of law and all acts of destruction. We demand indemnification for all damage done, and we meet the plan of differentiation with a demand for the most-favored-nation treatment and equal rights; the plan of exclusion with a demand for the open door and free seas, and the threat of blockade of raw materials with a demand for the delivery of raw materials."

SECRETARY BAKER AT AN AVIATION CENTER

ON BOARD SECRETARY BAKER'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN FRANCE, March 17 (By the Associated Press)—The American Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in leaving an aviation center today, said:

"Just before leaving America I investigated the progress of our aviation program. I found our manufacturers enthusiastic as to the outcome. When they learn of the preparations which have been made in France for the utilization of the matériel which they send they will have a further incentive to speed up their efforts."

ON BOARD SECRETARY BAKER'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN FRANCE, Saturday, March 16 (By the Associated Press)—The American Secretary of War is making important decisions in France upon such questions as in his judgment require immediate action. He is gathering knowledge for future use upon many aspects of the situation of the American Army, but problems pressing for a settlement he solves on the spot.

Thus today in the headquarters of one of the American aviation camps, Secretary Baker inquired of all the aviators sent first from America were first to complete their training in France and all of them had been commissioned. The chief of the camp told the Secretary that all of them had not yet, because of reasons which he explained, had a chance to take to their final training.

The Secretary went into the subject. He directed at the conclusion of the inquiry, with General Pershing's approval that aviators so delayed should have their commissions, when they were ready for them, dated a day ahead of those issued in America to men who had entered the service later because the men had a right of priority.

Many monoplanes and biplanes awaited the Secretary's arrival upon the field; then with a rush one after another took the air, until toward the end of the morning 100 machines were in flight, and every machine was driven by an American.

JOHN DILLON ON IRISH CONVENTION

ENNISKILLEN, Ireland (Saturday)

—Discussing the Irish convention at a meeting here, John Dillon, the new chairman of the Nationalist Party, said no one had ever pretended it was a body for self-determination. It was appointed solely to determine whether the Ulster question could be settled by agreement, he pointed out, and was fairly constituted and representative as a body as could have been selected. If the Ulster question could be settled by agreement it would be worth all the delay, in his view, but the hour had come when the deliberations ought to be brought to a conclusion. If the convention failed to agree, he declared, the blame must rest upon its members, or a certain section of them, because

Ireland had given them fair play and ample time.

"If the convention fails," continued Mr. Dillon, "the Irish question will assume within a week or two more formidable shape than ever. I am of opinion that Ireland is on the eve of one of the most momentous struggles in all her tragic history."

"Ireland is in a terrible condition at the present time. She is invited by a numerous, clamorous body of young Irishmen to abandon her claim for home rule and set up a claim for a Irish republic. I do not think the people who advocate that view are as numerous as they imagine, but it must be recognized that they speak for a large section of the younger people."

Mr. Dillon warned young enthusiasts against being led into another rising and giving the military an opportunity of "shooting them down."

FIGHT FOR A HIGHER WHEAT PRICE STARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fight for a higher price for the 1918 wheat crop started in earnest in the senate, when Senator T. P. Gore of Oklahoma, the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, which has been holding hearings on the subject, succeeded in getting his bill for \$2.50 wheat before the Senate. Senators from the wheat belt insist that the guaranteed minimum price fixed by the Government is too low to allow the farmers the necessary profit. They claim also that, unless the price is raised, the net result will be a very large decrease in the wheat acreage throughout the United States, and that in the face of an unprecedented demand for wheat in the United States and in Europe.

Senator G. W. Norris of Nebraska quoted from the testimony of witnesses appearing before the Agriculture Committee to show that farmers in the winter wheat belt would "turn under" wheat amounting to millions of bushels because the yield promises to be so poor and the price so small, that they can do better by plowing their lands now and putting some other crop in.

MILLINERY CENSUS IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The question of how much money American women spend each year for hats is to be determined by the millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which announced here today that it would soon begin a census of the millinery industry.

Unofficial estimates of the annual business done by the country's retail millinery establishments range from \$250,000,000 to \$600,000,000. On the assumption that one-half of the population is female, this would mean a per capita expenditure of from \$6 to \$10 a year for headgear for women and girls of all ages, according to estimates.

JAPANESE ARRESTED AS SUSPECTED EVADER

By United Press

DETROIT, Mich.—Secret service agents here today arrested Tom Gunn, a Japanese who, they charge, has been touring the United States conferring with wealthy Chinese with the object of starting a revolution to restore the monarchy in China.

Masquerading as a Chinaman, he had headquarters in a fashionable hotel here. He was arrested on a charge of evading the draft.

COL. ROOSEVELT TO ATTEND

AUGUSTA, Me.—Positive assurance that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will attend the Republican state convention in Portland, on March 28 was received from Colonel Roosevelt's secretary today by Chairman Frank L. Ham, of the state committee. Colonel Roosevelt will arrive from Boston at noon and will be given a reception at the Falmouth Hotel before the opening of the afternoon session. It has not been decided whether he will deliver his address in the afternoon or evening.

ARBITRATION IS ACCEPTED

By United Press

BROCKTON, Mass.—More than 300 stationary firemen of local factories, who proposed to strike unless their wage demands were granted, agreed today to arbitrate and the strike order, which would have called the men from work on Wednesday will be rescinded. The men demanded \$28, \$30 and \$35 a week, while they are now getting \$21, \$25 and \$30 a week for first, second and third class firemen, respectively.

NEWS PRINT PAPER RESTRICTION

OTTAWA, Ont.—Official notice appears in the Canada Gazette of an order-in-council prohibiting the export of news print paper and wool pulp from Canada except under license. Licenses are to be issued by the Minister of Customs at the request of the War Trade Board.

CUBAN AMNESTY BILL SIGNED

HAVANA, Cuba—President Menocal today signed the bill passed by Congress granting amnesty to all those who took part in the revolution in February of last year, except the military.

OFFICIALS EXONERATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Mayor McMillan has been exonerated of the charges of conspiracy against law enforcement, gambling and the holding of two offices at the same time, recently brought against him in an ouster suit filed by Atty.-Gen. F. M. Thompson. Commissioner Flannigan was also proven guiltless of the charges preferred against him in a similar ouster suit.

VON HERTLING ON RUSSIAN TREATY

(Continued from page one)

3 peace was concluded at Brest-Litovsk. On March 16 it was ratified by a competent assembly at Moscow. "If in the telegram from Washington it was thought fit to express to the congress assembled at Moscow the sympathy of the United States at a moment when, as it says, the German power obtruded itself, in order to bring success to the battle for freedom, then I put that calmly aside with the rest."

"In his message to the All-Russian Soviet Congress, President Wilson expressed the sympathy of the United States for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia."

"We have not for a moment contemplated, and do not contemplate, opposing the justified wishes and endeavor of Russia to be liberated. As I said March 29, we desire for that sorely tried land a speedy return to a peaceful and orderly state of affairs, and we deeply deplore the terrible conditions which have made their appearance in many places."

"Among the Entente there is not the slightest inclination to abandon the war, but rather the intention is manifested to continue this terrible combat till we are destroyed. We shall not lose courage on that account, for we are prepared for everything. We are prepared to make further sacrifices and stand firm as a rock in our confidence in our splendid army leadership and our heroic soldiers."

"Painful and Dishonoring Peace"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Monday)—The Soviet Congress which ratified the Russo-German peace treaty did not accomplish this without opposition.

Quite clearly no section was confident that such a peace was on a stable foundation, and apparently not many favored peace except as providing a breathing space. Such Bolshevik opposition as there was apparently rested on the view that the Germans would not permit Russia to have any time to pull herself together.

Nikolai Lenine, whose hold on his followers would appear from his reception to be unshaken, himself spoke of this peace as providing a breathing space, and in a resolution approving the signature of "a painful and dishonoring peace," it was resolved to organize for the national defense by means of a Socialist army, all persons to receive military training.

Ambassadors Due in Korea

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—By the Associated Press)—The American Ambassador to Russia, David R. Francis, the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Uchida, and the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and France were expected to arrive at Seoul today, according to advices from the Korean capital. They are on their way to Japan.

Russians Organize Resistance

By United Press

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Russian officials, including former Bolshevik and Social Revolutionary commissaries who opposed the ratification of the Brest-Litovsk peace terms, are organizing resistance against the Germans in the south.

The officials include Messrs. Steinberg, Alagosoff, Krutovsky, Kaleyayeff and Karelin, Social Revolutionaries of the Left who resigned from the Ministry after the ratification vote at Moscow, together with Mr. Dibenko and other dissidents. Fifty dissenting Bolsheviks have adopted a minority report to the Pan-Soviet peace ratification. It reads:

"International capitalism is advancing with the Germans from the West, with the Japanese from the East, and with the Anglo-French from the North."

"With unified interests, the Pan-Soviet Congress should order mobilization of Russia's defenders, arming the peasants and workmen."

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchichev, officially notified the Central Executive Committee of the ratification of the peace treaty. He said the war had cost Russia 51,000,000,000 rubles.

Comments on Wilson Message

MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday) (By the Associated Press)—President Wilson's message to the Russian people, is very significant and is limited recognition of the Soviet Government. In the opinion of the non-Socialist and conservative newspaper Ranneye outro. "The message shows the determination of the United States to interfere in Russian internal affairs," adds the newspaper, which continues:

"In these grave days there is great moral support in the firm intention of the powerful trans-Atlantic republic to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs. The United States, which was declared to be capitalist by the Bolsheviks, proves faithful to the principles proclaimed by her, and the sincerity of her position was acknowledged by the Bolsheviks in the hearty reception the Soviet Congress gave to the President's message."

The Izvestia, the official government organ, characterizes President Wilson's message as "a document of the greatest importance," and adds: "To understand correctly its value is essential to our cause and to the interest of the great Russian revolution." The editorial declares that although the United States is an imperialistic Government struggling for the Russian market, it is far less of a menace than Germany or Japan, which are near neighbors and seek to annex Russian territory and control the politics

of Russia as well as to make a commercial conquest.

"With the United States," continues the Izvestia, "we could have misunderstandings and struggles but also an agreement. With Germany, and probably with Japan, we should realize her plan of an invasion of Siberia; we could have only a death struggle."

In discussing the possibility of revolutions in Germany and Japan and expressing the opinion that the proletariat of Japan cannot now defeat her annexationist plans, the Izvestia says the United States is vitally interested in keeping Russia strong politically and economically, and it declares that as soon as the Americans are convinced of the stability of the Soviet Government they will supply Russia with money, locomotives and engineers to do away with economic disintegration and make possible the organization of a strong army.

Germany Buying Russian Loans

PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday)—Russia could only expect the support of the international proletariat if she knows she can fight to the end, Mr. Kamkoff declared in a pro-war speech at the Moscow Congress of Soviets. He said that Germany was buying up Russian foreign loans and would force Russia to pay 50 per cent of all foreign loans.

Russians to Assist Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Russians representing various shades of political opinion, except the Bolsheviks, have met here and decided to raise volunteers, subject to the approval of the United States Government, to assist the Japanese in holding back the Germans and alternately driving them from Russia. Literature and emissaries will be sent to Russia to spread views of the modern elements and to call upon the people to drive out the Germans.

Siberian Outlook Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State Department officials today said there is no change in the Japanese Siberian situation so far as this country is concerned.

Mr. Francis Still at Vologda

By United Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador D. R. Francis was still at Vologda on Sunday. State Department cable messages said today. Butler Wright, embassy attaché, had started for Harbin, but Mr. Francis gave no indication of moving eastward himself.

Registration Ordered

PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday)—All members of the Romanoff family, over 16 years of age, living in Petrograd have been ordered to register immediately by the commission for the suppression of the counter-revolution. Grand Dukes Nicholas Michaelovitch and Seigius Michaelovitch are the only Romanoffs here.

An order has been published for the complete demobilization of the troops in the Petrograd district.

GOV. WHITMAN SENDS DRY BILL MESSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Charles S. Whitman surprised the Assembly today by sending to it a message vigorously opposing the pending bill providing for a referendum on the Federal Prohibition Amendment. It had been assumed that the Governor would wait until the measure reached him before declaring himself on the subject. The Governor said in his message that he was not opposed to allowing the people of the State to settle the liquor question by direct vote under the Federal Constitution, if it were possible. He pointed out that the result of a popular vote under this measure would leave the Legislature exactly where it now is. "It is an evasion and a deception," declared the Governor, "and I am not willing to be a party to the foisting upon the public of a dishonest measure."

McNab Bill Defeated

By United Press

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Assembly this afternoon voted to put over indefinitely all further consideration of the McNab referendum prohibition bill. This has the effect of killing live prohibition legislation in the Assembly for the year and puts the question up to the legislature of 1919.

EXTENSION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT URGED

By United Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today wrote several letters to the House Appropriation Committee urging action on the appropriation measures, which will permit extension of the Department of Labor and authorize the spending of several million dollars in housing munition workers. The bills before Congress in behalf of the Labor Department provide \$1,556,000 for extension of the department for 1919; \$485,000 for extensions during this year, and \$406,208 for the deficiencies of 1918 besides the housing appropriation.

VISITING STATESMEN LEAVE LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, and Signor Bissolati and Signor Bianchi, Minister without Portfolio and Railway and Transport Minister, respectively, have left London.

ENTENTE DISOWNS GERMAN TREATIES

"We Are Fighting and Mean to Continue Fighting, in Order to Finish Once for All With This Policy of Plunder"

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Supreme War Council of the Entente Allies has issued the following statement through the British Foreign Office:

"The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Entente assembled in London, feel it to be their bounden duty to take note of the political crimes, which, under the name of a German peace, have been committed against the Russian people. Russia was unarmed. Forgetting that for years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian Government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion that 'democratic peace' which it had failed to obtain by war."

"The results were that the intermediate armistice had not expired before the German command, though pledged not to alter the disposition of its troops, transferred them en masse to the western front and so weak did Russia find herself that she dared to raise no protest against this flagrant violation of Germany's pledged word."

"What followed was of like character when the 'German peace' was translated into action. It was found to involve the invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defense and the organization of Russian lands for Germany's profit—a proceeding which did not differ from 'annexation' because the world itself was carefully avoided."

"Meanwhile, those very Russians who made military operations impossible found diplomacy impotent. Their representatives were compelled to proclaim that while they refused to read the treaty presented to them, they had no choice but to sign it, so they signed it, not knowing whether in its true significance it meant peace or war, nor measuring the degree to which Russian national life was reduced by it to a shadow."

"For us of the Entente governments the judgment which the free peoples of the world will pass on these transactions would never be in doubt. Why waste time over German pledges when we see that at no period in her history of conquest—not when she overran Silesia nor when she partitioned Poland—has she exhibited herself so cynically as a destroyer of national independence, the implacable enemy of the rights of man and the dignity of civilized nations?"

"Poland, whose heroic spirit has survived the most cruel national tragedies, is threatened with a fourth partition and to aggravate her wrongs, devices by which the last trace of her independence is to be crushed are based on fraudulent promises of freedom."

"What is true of Russia and Poland is no less true of Rumania, overwhelmed like them in a flood of merciless passion for domination."

"Peace is loudly advertised, but under the disguise of verbal professions are concealed the brutal realities of war and the untempered rule of a lawless force. Peace treaties such as these we do not and cannot acknowledge. Our own ends are very difficult. We are fighting and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and to establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice."

"As incidents of this long war unroll themselves before our eyes, more and more clearly do we perceive that the battles for freedom are everywhere interdependent; that no square enumeration of them is needed and that in every case the single, but all suffering appeal is to justice and right."

"Are justice and right going to win? In so far as the issue depends on battles yet to come, the nations whose fate is in the balance may surely put their trust in the armies, which, even under conditions more difficult than the present, have shown themselves more than equal to the great cause intrusted to their valor."

PRICES FOR CANNED MEATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England—An order has been issued by the Food Controller

Do They Like Peanuts?

OF COURSE children like Beech-Nut Peanut Butter sandwiches—because of that roasted peanut flavor.

The flavor is so real that they look between the slices of bread to find the nuts themselves.

Have Beech-Nut Peanut Butter on the table at every meal.

It is economical—saves the needed animal fats.

Why not phone your grocer now for a jar of Beech-Nut?

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

BECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY
Canaoharie, New York

THE BOLO PASHA TRIAL IN PARIS

Large Number of People Connected With Affair Creates Impression That "All the World" Is in It

The following fuller details of the trial of Bolo Pasha in Paris, written before the court reached its findings convicting him of treason, will be read with interest in view of the connection of the trial with other cases of a like nature, which have still to be dealt with. A previous article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Monday, March 18.

PARIS, France.—The trial was very young when there was an indication of the ramifications through which it would lead. M. Caillaux's name was soon mentioned. The names of the witnesses who would be produced were being called out, and the former Premier was in the list. Bolo had been silent, often with closed eyes, for a long time, but when M. Caillaux's name was thus mentioned he got up, and quietly, quite gracefully, murmured that he objected to the calling of M. Caillaux. But the prosecution said they insisted upon it, and Lieutenant Mornet remarked with finality that he would be brought from the Santé to give evidence. When on a later day M. Caillaux did really come to the witness stand, he was from the public point of view, rather disappointing. The spectators were agog with excitement and keen anticipation when he was brought into the court. He walked firmly to the stand, his head erect and a look of perfect composure on his countenance. He is not wanting in self-possession, but he is less arrogant than he has seemed to be. There have been stories afloat that Bolo had declared he would come out with great revelations against M. Caillaux when the time came, and that was something highly dramatic in the presence of these two together in the court. M. Caillaux adopted the position of the faithful friend. "Bolo and I were on good terms," he said stanchly, "and not when he is deserted by so many of the politicians who thronged his drawing rooms shall I forget our friendship." M. Caillaux spoke of many things, and of what M. Poincaré had said with a laugh, but nothing of what he said seemed to have a great bearing on the case.

When the name of the King of Spain was brought into the trial, and it was indicated that Bolo had ever interviewed El Rey Alfonso, there was a feeling that really all the world was in this affair and that one might not despair of having presented to the court the most exclusive and exalted personages of the world. The Spanish interlude was new and attractive. M. Humbert was being examined, and said Bolo had told him that he knew King Alfonso and other personages of consequence beyond the Pyrenees. So he went south with him and saw the King and the Count de Romanones, who was Premier at the time. They appealed to the court not to hinder the recruiting of Spaniards for labor purposes in France.

Lieutenant Mornet had something to say about this matter. He brought King Alfonso more directly into the case, virtually as a witness whose evidence was taken on commission, reading a letter that he had sent to General d'Anville, the French Military Attaché in Madrid. This letter explained how it had come to receive M. Humbert, who informed him as to the military effort of France and the manufacture of munitions. Later M. Humbert began to speak to His Majesty of certain French politicians, and particularly mentioned M. Caillaux, who, he said, had a deep appreciation of His Majesty and was much interested in the affairs of Spain. The King went on: "This statement somewhat surprised me, for it was not considered that M. Caillaux was my best friend. I asked for further information from M. Humbert, who several times repeated the same thing in a different form, each time appealing to the testimony of Bolo. Finally I had the impression that the aim, or one of the aims, of M. Humbert's journey was to reconcile me with M. Caillaux, and, secondly, that Bolo accompanied him to confirm all his statements. I formed the impression that M. Caillaux, who might be coming back into power at any moment, desired to efface by a courteous action, the bad impression made on me by certain views and actions attributed to him some years ago."

Commenting upon this letter, M. Humbert said that the trip to Spain was due to Bolo's initiative. He said it was possible that he spoke of M. Caillaux. "I am not one of his intimate friends," he remarked, "but at the same time I have some sympathy for him. Perhaps I spoke of him, but I do not remember very well." So there is a difference of opinion between the King and M. Humbert upon this point.

The endeavors of Bolo in Spain have been matters of frequent mention in the course of the trial in Paris. In existing circumstances it is difficult or impossible to give any denial to inaccuracies in statements. As, however, the name of the Count de Romanones, who was Premier at the time of the Bolo visit, has been mentioned, the Count has made the following statement: "I did not think I ought to appear in answer to the summons simply because my evidence could not, in any way, have influenced the course of French justice. As I have said before, I only met Bolo once and that was when he was introduced to me at San Sebastian by the Governor of that town, M. Lopez Monis, who himself had only come to know Bolo through the medium of a third party. Bolo was putting himself forward as the proprietor of Le Journal, and I received him in the pres-

ence of M. Charles Humbert who at that time had considerable prestige. Our talk was not concerned with any particular subject, and above all it was not concerned with any question which had anything to do with the matters now occupying the attention of French justice."

Interest quickened when M. Humbert Bolo came to the witness bar and for three hours made a passionate appeal on behalf of the brother with whom he had been on bad terms and whom he had not seen for thirty years until this business arose. He was more of the advocate than the witness. There was little material evidence that he could adduce, but he argued strongly on the facts. One thing he said, however, attracted much attention, and something may be heard of it again. He said, "I know that proof exists that my brother had important deposits at Behren's Bank at Antwerp. It has been impossible for me to bring this proof before the court, because I was refused a passport and my letters were stopped." To this charge, the prosecution merely made the briefest answer that it was not true.

The burden of M. Bolo's story generally was the hindrance the authorities had placed in the way of his endeavor to assist the defense of his brother. Particularly was this the case in regard to a projected visit to Spain. He wished to know why M. Poincaré, the governmental financial investigator, had not tried to discover whether it was true or not that Bolo had a banking account in an enemy or neutral country before the war. They ought to have taken this course, he said; it was their duty. He knew that in Spain there was a document that proved that, before the war, his brother had a large sum of money in that country. Unfortunately, said the priest, when the Bastille was destroyed, one corner was left standing, and that was the Cabinet Noir. He, the priest, had made numerous attempts to communicate with Spain and to go there himself, but all had failed. His letters never reached there, and even one sent per the Spanish Embassy was stopped. Somebody had sent him an anonymous letter signed "An Admirer," in which the writer warned him that his note had been destroyed by an "accident." When he had applied for a passport for Switzerland or Spain it had been refused on the ground that he was suspect!

GERMAN PROPAGANDA ABROAD DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Das Neue Deutschland reverted in a recent issue to the much-discussed question of the organization of German propaganda abroad, and the improvement of the Intelligence Department. In the former connection it pointed to the example set by Japan. "All Japanese," it wrote, "staying in foreign countries are obliged to give all required information to their consulates, with the result that the information bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office is probably now the best organized in the world. All Germans residing in other countries ought similarly to place themselves," it argued, "at the disposition of such a service. If a Consul cannot do all the work of the information service by himself, a younger assistant ought to be provided for him. There are numbers of university men who would be glad to stay for a time in a foreign country, even if only a small salary were paid them, and who would willingly do this work for a year or two before resuming their profession at home, richer by the experience and wisdom acquired."

This, the paper declared, would be a German-India for the academic youth of Germany, and it went on to express the view that German consuls should travel about more in their districts so as to know them more thoroughly, seeing that seaports often give a false impression of what is going on in the interior. They should be adequately paid, it held, but should then be expected to give more attention to their reports. "Never again," it continued, "must a foreigner, who ever he may be, be allowed to represent German interests in a foreign country, for this leads sooner or later either to time-serving, or to regrettable conflicts in the case of men who take their duties seriously. The Consul's wife must help her husband in all social questions, and be punctilious in assisting new women immigrants from Germany. Another necessary point is that Germans of military age residing in foreign countries should perform their military service in the German colonies, or on board German warships stationed in foreign waters."

"These latter," Das Neue Deutschland added, "should systematically visit those coasts where German interests are largely represented, and this, we should like to add, without making any distinction as to whether our countrymen living there are still German subjects or not. One of Germany's most important tasks, after the war, will be the national education of the rising generation of Germans in foreign countries, which must be much more influenced from Germany than has been the case hitherto."

The Hamburgischer Correspondent has commented with approval on these propositions, especially on that concerning the temporary residence of university men abroad. "The only thing we should like to urge," it wrote, "is that in view of the prolongation of studies by the war, and the importance of the question, the salary ought not to be too low. Such assistants could also help much more in the future in a task which has been grossly neglected: the bringing of Germans residing abroad into closer touch with their native land." As a supplementary proposal to Das Neue Deutschland's scheme, the Hamburg paper also urged that in foreign countries, and especially in overseas countries, German newspapers should be edited in the native language of the country.

THE BOLSHEVIST PUBLICATIONS

Latest Secret Document to Be Made Public by Mr. Trotsky Is Agreement Between Germany and Russia on Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Temps has recently published an article giving particulars of the latest Trotsky revelation, made this time to a journalist representing a Swedish Socialist newspaper of advanced views. Mr. Trotsky stated that a secret treaty had been concluded at Petrograd between Russia and Germany in 1907 and that, in it, the Germans recognized Russia's right to fortify the Aland Islands. The Germans were said to have expressly declared that they did not consider the fortification of the Aland Islands by Russia as a violation of the convention of Paris of 1856. With a view to discovering how much truth there might be in this revelation a representative of the Temps took the opportunity of asking Mr. Isvolsky, who was then in Paris, for an explanation of this surprising piece of news, no one being better qualified to speak on the subject than Mr. Isvolsky, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs at the time. Before proceeding to state the details of this chapter of modern diplomatic history the writer gives an account of the situation as it existed when the negotiations took place to which Mr. Trotsky alluded.

"The problem of the Aland Islands," he says, "dates, really, from the time of the Crimean War. In the month of August, 1854, a Franco-English fleet occupied the Russian fortress of Bomarsund, situated on the principal island of the little archipelago between the coasts of Sweden, almost opposite to the entrance to the north bay of Stockholm, and Finland. The fortress and the island were given back to Russia after the conclusion of peace. However, the events which had taken place in the Baltic left their marks on the treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856.

"To speak more exactly, it was not the treaty of Paris itself which was concerned with the Aland Islands, but a special convention annexed to the treaty and bearing the same date. This convention, which contained only two articles, was made between the Emperor of the French and the Queen of the United Kingdom, on the one part, and the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

"In the first article the Emperor of Russia declares that: 'In response to the expressed desire of their Majesties the Emperor of the French and the Queen of Great Britain, the Aland Islands shall not again be fortified, nor shall any naval or military establishment be maintained there.'"

"Article 2 decides that that convention should be annexed to the treaty of Paris and in this way it was indorsed by the signatures of France, Great Britain, Russia, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, and Sardinia, and, later on, owing to the initiative of Napoleon III, by that of Prussia. On the strength of this convention, the fortress of Bomarsund was razed to the ground in 1856, after a short existence of about ten years.

"Sweden was not a signatory of the convention of 1856 concerning the Aland Islands, yet this diplomatic arrangement had been made as a reward for the ally of two great western powers who had come victoriously out of the Crimean War, for Sweden's influence had been considerable on the international situation in the north as well as on that of the Near East. France and Great Britain were all the more disposed, at the moment when these events took place in the middle of the last century, to pay favorable attention to Swedish demands concerning the Aland Islands because they had just concluded a treaty of alliance with the United Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden. Oscar II had undertaken not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her any part of the territories belonging to the crowns of Norway and Sweden, nor to allow Russia to occupy them; while, on their part, France and Great Britain undertook to come to the help of the united Scandinavian kingdoms, with sufficient forces, either by sea or land, in the event of their being attacked by Russia. This event, however, never came about, and after 50 years, events in the Scandinavian peninsula have changed the whole situation.

"As a matter of fact, in June, 1905, the Norwegian Parliament renounced the union with Sweden and declared that Oscar II was no longer King of Norway. By this fact, ratified by the Swedish-Norwegian agreement, the international position of the Scandinavian peninsula was profoundly modified. The treaties made by the United Kingdoms ceased to be valid at the moment when Sweden and Norway again became two independent powers, each with its own foreign policy. At this time, Mr. Isvolsky was Russian Minister at Copenhagen. While considering the situation produced by this peaceful Norwegian revolution he was struck by the fact, just stated, that it was due to the change in the international position of the Scandinavian peninsula as left by the events which preceded and followed the Crimean War. He therefore advised his Government to take the opportunity of doing away with the humiliating condition produced by the treaty of 1856. Such a course of action seemed to him all the more obvious because there was a precedent for it. As a matter of fact Russia had taken advantage of the troubled condition arising from the Franco-German War to rid herself of the other humiliating conditions imposed on her by the treaty of Paris, those which limited the exercise of her sovereign rights in the North Sea. At this time the Aland Islands agreement had been entirely forgotten by the Russian Min-

ister for Foreign Affairs. The Norwegian revolution of 1905 offered a good opportunity for doing that which had not been done in 1871. However, Mr. Isvolsky's advice was not listened to in Petrograd, but hardly a year after it had been given, Mr. Isvolsky went back to Russia in the capacity of Foreign Minister. He decided to follow up this question of the Aland Islands, not with any aggressive object, but simply with the desire to do away, definitely, with diplomatic stipulations which were incompatible with Russia's position as a great power and contrary to the political actualities of the time. One of Russia's two enemies of the time of the Crimean War had, indeed, become her ally, and the other was on the way to becoming her friend, and Mr. Isvolsky set to work to put a definite end to the convention concerning the islands. His efforts were well received by France, and he was able to efface a bad impression which had been produced in London by certain rather ill-conceived undertakings carried out by the Russian Minister for the Marine, before Mr. Isvolsky was made Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Only Germany remained, the heir of the rights and the obligations of Prussia, a signatory of the treaty of Paris of 1856.

"It is clear," the writer states, "that, after a dozen years and minus any notes, Mr. Isvolsky's recollections do not allow him to give the details of long and difficult negotiations. The certain fact emerges, however, that Mr. Isvolsky obtained from Germany a full recognition of Russia's sovereign rights to the Aland Islands, and therefore in its main features, Mr. Trotsky's declaration is correct. When, last autumn, the Bolsheviks began to publish the Russian secret documents, Mr. Isvolsky asked himself why the Russo-German agreement did not figure among them. This omission was evidently intentional, the Bolsheviks not wishing to place Germany in a disadvantageous position with regard to Sweden. Today, Mr. Trotsky, having disagreed with the negotiators at Brest-Litovsk, is less scrupulous and does not mind letting it appear how little Sweden can count on Germany."

FINANCIAL POSITION OF SWITZERLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Switzerland's national budget for 1917 shows an enormous increase in expenditure, mainly on account of the mobilization. The chief source of revenue, on the other hand, has largely fallen off in view of the reduced volume of imports. At the same time, the expenses of maintaining the troops necessary for the protection of Swiss neutrality are steadily increasing, on account of the rise in prices of foodstuffs and all other commodities. These ordinary charges of mobilization have also been considerably increased by the expenditures required for bringing the arms and equipment up to the standard of modern technical progress and improvement.

In order to meet all these extraordinary expenses, extraordinary sources of revenue have also had to be found. In 1917 these produced a total sum of 370,000,000 francs. This was made up of 200,000,000 from the sixth and seventh mobilization loans, 86,000,000 francs war excess profit taxes, and 84,000,000 francs war tax on capital and incomes. It is true that all this money was not spent for military purposes, as the Swiss Government has become the greatest importer in foodstuffs and raw materials, and the pecuniary value of the stocks of these in foreign ports, and at home, is very considerable. In January, 1918, the confederation issued an eighth mobilization loan of 150,000,000 francs, of which the banks took 50,000,000 francs, and the remaining 100,000,000 francs were offered to the general public. On account of loans to foreign countries, money has become very expensive, and the Government has had to return to the rate of 5 per cent interest on this eighth war loan, a rate which it abandoned in 1915.

These Swiss loans to belligerents are beginning to constitute a danger for the Swiss money market, as they require far greater sums than the Swiss mobilization loans. With the seventh loan, the total of these loans has reached 800,000,000 francs, an average indebtedness of 200 francs per head of the population.

The new stamp duties and the proposed tobacco monopoly are estimated to bring in about 30,000,000 francs a year, which will not be sufficient to cover the interest on the existing mobilization loans. Some further sources of revenue, therefore, will have to be found, possibly in a direct federal tax on capital and incomes; a proposal for which will be formally voted upon by the whole population in April.

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HOW MATTERS NOW STAND IN GERMANY

Conditions Are Shown to Be Extremely Straitened—Well-Known Diplomatist Does Not See Early Collapse, However

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is reason to believe, The Christian Science Monitor learns on the very best authority, that the present condition of Germany is worse even than is generally assumed. From the reports of a diplomatist who bears a famous name, The Christian Science Monitor learns that England is only now suffering in a mild form what Germany suffered with severity two years ago. This diplomatist indeed remarks that it is arguable whether any country, without the discipline on which the Germans pride themselves, could have borne the sufferings of these years.

Before entering on any details as to Germany's present internal condition, two qualifying statements should be carefully remembered. The first is that there is a certain amount of contrary evidence reaching this country, although it comes indirectly largely from Spanish sources and a close examination of it rouses the strongest suspicions that it is tainted. In the second place the final judgment of the diplomatist before mentioned is that Germany, despite all her sufferings and despite the increasing resentment felt toward the Government, will bear the further sacrifices demanded of her. He does not believe in an early collapse of Germany especially in view of the much advertised possibility of food supplies from Russia. In any case, he considers, if Germany will not make the sacrifices demanded in further prosecution of the war, she will be made to do so by her rulers.

With these reservations the fact remains that the generalizations of this diplomatist on the German situation and his specific facts are very striking especially as he has access to the very best information obtainable. The Christian Science Monitor has evidence from other sources which confirm many of his statements. Regarding his report that there is a great feeling of depression throughout Germany, and that the public men and army leaders no longer have the implicit trust of the country that they once enjoyed, this newspaper was informed at the time that the Italian victories were far from stimulating enthusiasm in Germany for the war. As a matter of fact they did not react at all in Germany. The prevailing sentiment appears to be "We go on having victories but peace comes no nearer." One critic at that time attributed this among other things to the lack of nourishment. There was plenty of food, he said, in the country, but it was badly distributed and in any case it was not nourishing. A trustworthy informant of the diplomatist already mentioned, who was in Germany in the middle of December declared that the bulk of Berlin's population enjoyed neither light, warmth, clothing nor boots, and also suffered from a terrible lack of food. Practically no soap is available for washing purposes and the clothing is therefore excessively dirty.

At that time it was freely said that there would be a revolt, except for the fact that women cannot make a revolt. The work of the city was carried on entirely by elderly men and by women. Another informant, a lady whose reliability has been tested, and who has visited Berlin frequently in the course of the war, describing her impressions of the position in Berlin in November and December, said: "There are three distinct classes in Germany; the war party, who do not wish to give in and who try to make the people believe that Russia is going to give the food and that they can bring victory about by an offensive in the west which will give them Calais; the middle class, who are making money and want commercial advantages more than any other terms of peace, and lastly the masses, who loathe Hindenburg, who they think is prolonging the war and want peace, no matter how—a very large percentage of the soldiers belong to this class. The lower middle, and lower classes are past caring what happens if only they have peace at once. They are suffering horribly, and the only word to describe conditions in Berlin is famine. The rich do not care any longer what they spend on food, and

those who have smaller fortunes live on their capital, careless of results, so as to keep going. They eat goose at 30 marks to 200 marks, ducks at 30 to 50 marks and butter at 13 to 24 marks per pound, but it is very hard to get these things, and they are often stolen en route. I was myself offered a ham at 230 marks. A family I know spent 3000 marks in food necessities in a month. Heating is reduced to a minimum, and Berlin is dark, cold and unspeakably wretched. People are past caring and do not buy the papers any more. They hate the Government. For the last year the whole place was plastered with pictures of Hindenburg; within a few hours they had all been torn down." (This statement The Christian Science Monitor is able to corroborate from other sources.)

"Every available man, gun and shell," this lady says, "are being sent west, even some from Italy. I went to a cinema crowded with soldiers who went into roars of laughter at the sight of the Crown Prince. Apples in Berlin are 2½ marks each. If you want to buy a dress, a coat or linen of any kind, you have to give up the old articles to the police and get in exchange a ticket allowing you to buy new ones. A coat and skirt costs 800 marks. A woman I know paid 280 marks for four yards of silk. Sewing cotton has practically disappeared; each reel costs 5 marks."

Other facts about the food situation, which have come to the attention of this diplomatist, are that the oats crop was the worst on record and the shortage of fodder was so acute as to extend even to the army horses. Potatoes were another disappointment, so much so that in the closing weeks of the year it was feared there would be no potatoes for the towns in the spring, unless an embargo were placed on the stocks, so abnormal had been the demand owing to the lack of other foodstuffs. Bread, it was hoped, would last through the winter by the use of potatoes in the flour. In December the fat ration was reduced from 90 to 70 grammes per week. Vegetables are lacking and the milk supply has not improved, while the half pound per week of meat is frequently reduced, despite extensive slaughtering of animals whose weight and quality are said to be very inferior. No coal is available in Berlin for the small middle-class people and the workmen's families. Electric light and gas have been curtailed; the allowance of lamp oil has been reduced to its lowest limit and candles are almost unobtainable.

Another significant development to which The Christian Science Monitor representative heard Lord Robert Cecil make reference in a recent interview, is the spread of dishonesty and immorality generally in Germany. Every class appears to have lost all sense of restraint and pays no attention to the patriotic appeals or to government regulations and orders. Everywhere profiteering, thieving, bribery and corruption are rife, and every one is striving to make a fortune at the expense of every one else. Herr Polthoff writing in Di Hiltz said: "There is no one left in Germany who, strictly speaking, has not earned imprisonment."

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INTERNED ENEMIES AND HAGUE TREATY

Provisions Are Such That Bomb-Making and Tunnel-Digging Prisoners Are Not Subject to Incarceration in Penitentiary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The evident interest of some of the civilian enemy aliens, interned at Fort Douglas, to destroy life and property with the bombs which they are manufacturing, together with their repeated attempts to escape from the war camp have caused people in this city to wonder why some of them are not executed or severely punished for their conduct.

In the eyes of federal law, however, such prisoners, ordered interned on presidential warrants for the period of the war, are not criminals and therefore are not subject to incarceration in penal institutions. The offer of Governor Simon Bamberger and his warden of the Utah penitentiary, therefore, to place a section of the state penitentiary at the disposal of Colonel Byram, commandant of the war prison, for safekeeping of the bomb-making and tunnel-digging prisoners at the fort has been declined.

The terms of the Hague treaty regarding prisoners of war forbid the taking of any such summary steps, however. In fact under this treaty an attempt to escape from a prison camp may be stopped by wounding or killing only when a prisoner is actually caught in the act of escaping and resists attempts to stop him.

Indeed treaty provisions are such that about the most severe punishment which can be meted out for attempts to escape, such as have been made at Ft. Douglas, is solitary confinement on a bread and water diet for a limited period.

IMPERIAL ORDER SONS OF EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—For the purpose of promoting imperial interests, an association called the Imperial Order, Sons of the Empire, has been formed here, and probably will be extended by branches through Canada and other parts of the Empire. Membership is restricted to the British-born.

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VICTORY ASSURED, SAYS W. E. BORAH

Idaho Senator Declares Success
Is Certain, Unless Basic Ideas
of Right Are Myth—Issue
Struggle Between Systems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an address delivered before the Senate yesterday morning on the issue involved in the war, William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, declared that this issue, stripped of all "incidental and confusing things," is one as to which of two opposing systems of human government shall prevail, one exemplifying the lust for power and domination, the other the love of liberty and free institutions. The task confronting the opponents of the Germanic powers, he said, is to determine whether the fundamental principle embodied in the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, from Runnymede to Yorktown shall prevail, or whether the Hohenzollern system of government, based on "fraud and force" and resting on war as "part of the eternal order instituted by God," shall emerge victorious.

The issue is so clear-cut, said Senator Borah, that there is little possibility of a compromise, for "to compromise is to acknowledge defeat." The United States, he declared, can no more quit than Washington could quit at Valley Forge. Can no more compromise than Lincoln could after Chancellorsville. This issue between freedom and autocracy, said the Senator from Idaho, must be decided "clearly and conclusively," and victory when it comes will take care of itself.

The question of the moment, he said, is to remember that the war is being fought on a clear-cut issue, and that to fail to settle it clearly and conclusively is to fail in the most vital and sublime task ever imposed upon a people.

Victory is assured, he declared, unless the basic ideas of right and the precepts of liberty are a myth, and unless one is ready to place "brute force first in the divine economy of things."

Senator Borah said in part: "Mr. President, the German historian, Professor Meyer, in a book written since the beginning of the war, in which he sums up the issues involved, or rather the issue, because it all resolves itself into one, uses this language: 'The truth of the whole matter undoubtedly is that the time has arrived when two distinct forms of state organization must face each other in a life and death struggle.'"

"That is undoubtedly the understanding and belief of those who are responsible for this war. It is coming to be the understanding and belief of those who have had the war forced upon them. We have finally put aside the tragedy at the Bosnian capital and the wrongs inflicted upon Belgium as the moving causes of the war. They were but the prologue to the imperial theme."

"We now see and understand clearly and unmistakably the cause at all times lying back of those things. Upon the one hand are Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the principles of human liberty which they embody and preserve. Upon the other hand is that peculiar form of state organization which, in the language of the Emperor, rests alone upon the strength of the army and whose highest creed finds expression in the words of one of its greatest advocates that war is a part of the eternal order instituted by God. We go back to Runnymede, where fearless men wrenched from the hands of power the habeas corpus and the trial by jury. They point us to Breslau and Metz, where Frederick the Great in violation of his plighted word inaugurated the rule of fraud and force and laid the foundation for that mighty structure whose central and dominating principle is that of power."

"It is that power with which we are at war today. Shall men, shall the people be governed by some remorseless and soulless entity softly called the 'State,' or shall the instrumentalities of government yield alone and at all times to the wants and necessities, the hopes and aspirations of the masses?"

"That is now the issue. Nothing should longer conceal it. It is but another and more stupendous phase of the struggle, a struggle as ancient and as inevitable as the thirst for power and the love of liberty, a struggle in which men have fought and sacrificed all the way from Marathon to Verdun."

"It seems strange now and it will seem more extraordinary to those who come after us that we did not recognize from the beginning that this was the issue. But obscured by the debris of European life, confused with the dynastic quarrels and racial bitterness of the Old World, it was difficult to discern and still more difficult to realize that the very life of our institutions was at stake, that the scheme of the enemy, amazing and astounding, was not alone to control territory and dominate commerce, but to change the drift of human progress and to readjust the standards of the world's civilization. Perhaps, too, our love of peace, our traditional friendship for all nations, lulled suspicion and discouraged inquiry. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt now, whatever the cause, however perverse the fate which brings us to this crisis, we are called upon not to settle questions of territory or establish new spheres of rational activity, but to defend the institutions under which we live."

"Who doubts, should we fail, that the whole theory and system of government, for which we have labored and struggled, our whole conception of civilization, would be discredited utterly? Who but believes that, should we lose, militarism would be the searching test of all governments and that the world would be an armed camp, harried and tortured and decimated by endless wars."

"No, we can no longer doubt the issue and notwithstanding some discouraging facts, we must not doubt the result. We are simply meeting the test which brave men have met before, for this issue has been fought over and over again for 3000 years. Islam's fanaticism was grounded in the same design and made of the same stuff, but it broke over the y of Charles Martel's men at Tours. But the conclusion was not conclusive. The elder Napoleon was obsessed by the same dream of world dominion, the same passion for military glory that now obsesses those against whom we war. But he, too, saw his universal scepter depart, when chance and fate which sometimes war on the side of liberty, turned from him on the field of Waterloo. And now the issue is again made up, and again this dream of world dominion, this passion for military glory torments the soul of our would-be masters. And now again, somewhere on the battle fields of Europe, the same fate awaits the hosts of irresponsible power."

"Such an issue we cannot lose, it would not harmonize with the law of human progress."

"It has been the proud belief of some that not only would this war result in greater prestige and greater security for free institutions, but that it would effectuate the spread of democracy throughout Europe. We all hope for great things, for we believe in the ultimate triumph of free institutions—but we must not expect these things out of hand. The broken sob of nations struggling to be independent and free, so often heard in that part of the world and then heard no more, the story of Russia, just now being written in contention and blood, admonishes anew that the republican road to safety and stability is encompassed by all kinds of trials and beset by countless perils."

"Democracy is the severest test of character which can be put upon a people and must be earned and acquired in the rigid school of experience. It cannot be handed whole and complete to any people, though every member of the community were a Socrates."

"But what we have determined upon in this crisis, as I understand it, is that we will keep the road of democracy open. No one shall close it. If any nation shall hereafter rise to the sublime requirement of self-government and choose to go that way it shall have the right to do so. Above all things we have determined, cost what it may in treasure and blood, that this experiment here upon this western continent shall justify the faith of its builders, that there shall remain here in all the integrity of its powers, neither wrenched nor marred by the passions of war from within, nor humbled nor dishonored by military power from without, the republic of the fathers, that, since the challenge has been thrown down that this is a war unto death between two opposing theories of government, we are determined that whatever else happens as a result of this war, this form of organization, this theory of state, this last great hope, this fruition of 130 years of struggle and toil shall not perish from the earth."

"When the new plan was adopted the friends said that it would reduce the cost of maintaining the institutions and the Legislature cut the appropriations. Then the war came and the institutions must be run on less money than had been provided for normal times. Only really efficient business management could accomplish this, and, according to the quarterly report of the state auditor, every institution will come through to the end of the fiscal year without a deficit except the penitentiary, which may have a deficit of a few hundred dollars."

"This has been done in the face of the most abnormal markets for the purchase of supplies the State has ever known. The politicians who saw a lot of good jobs being abolished took keen delight in hampering the new system all they could in order to secure its removal by the next Legislature."

"Last September the contracts were let for the sugar supply of all the institutions for three months. The same amount was purchased that always had been ordered for the same period. The day before the sugar was delivered, the state manager, J. A. Kimball, made an order to each institution, fixing a liberal quota of sugar for every patient or inmate for each day. The stewards were directed to put just this amount of sugar on the tables, and every one was notified that the bowls of sugar which appeared at breakfast each day had to last that table until night."

"The German View
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Berlin correspondent of the Handelsblad says the German standpoint is that no Dutch ship should be allowed to leave Holland for America unless a corresponding Dutch ship is returned to a Dutch port from abroad, and that the Dutch shipping now in

PREPARED TO TAKE OVER DUTCH SHIPS

Navy Department Will Assume
Control of Vessels and Man
Them With Civilians and Naval Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preparations have been completed for taking over today the Dutch ships in United States ports. The reply of the Netherlands Government to the British-American ultimatum is expected soon, but officials here profess to have no intimation of what the nature of it will be.

The Navy Department will assume control of the ships which will be placed under guard and manned with civilian and naval reserve crews to supplement the Dutch crews. There are 68 Dutch ships in United States ports, their tonnage amounting to 480,000, others with a tonnage of 130,000 are in ports of the island possessions, and 400,000 tons are in British waters. The names of the ships have not been given out.

Dr. Loudon's Views

Dutch Foreign Minister Outlines
Holland's Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—The Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Loudon, announced in Parliament yesterday, that the Dutch Government accepted the Allies' demands for the sailing of Dutch ships through the danger zone, Germany being unable to guarantee Holland wheat, which would have enabled her to refuse the Allies' terms.

The Dutch Government made its assent, however, dependent upon the division of Dutch tonnage and provisioning of Holland as per London agreement, the Dutch ships to Holland to receive bunker coal and the Dutch ships in question to carry no troops or war material and to be unarmed, the crews to be free to undertake a voyage or not, and any ships destroyed to be replaced immediately after the war.

THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday)—In his speech on the Dutch shipping question before the members of Parliament, Dr. Loudon explained that the Netherlands had been ready to accept the provisional arrangement by which 100,000 tons of grain would be supplied on account, in accordance with the basis of agreement with the Allies, when the associated governments suddenly sprang the demand that the released tonnage should also be used in the danger zone.

"It was laid down by the Netherlands Government as a basic condition for the arrangement, and accepted by the associated governments," he continued, "that the Dutch ships be kept out of the danger zone. It will refrain from discussing the reasons that may have led to the new demand, but its justice the Netherlands Government cannot admit. Neither does it admit the assumption, prevalent in certain countries, that when a belligerent's need of tonnage becomes pressing, neutral ships can be forced en bloc to enter its service."

Dr. Loudon said that the Netherlands Government, after mature consideration, had informed the associated governments that both from political and economic viewpoints, it objected seriously to their demand, but it deferred making a definite answer, taking into consideration the threatened grain shortage during the coming summer, and the probability that a refusal would result in the cutting off of all overseas supplies.

When asked about the striking shipyard workers of Staten Island and of the needs for men here in the building of ships, Mr. Duncan said:

"Apparently their demands are just, for they are not being paid the same wages as similar workers in other parts of the country. As to ship workers, you must do what we did; offer inducements for them. Make it so they will want to go to the shipbuilding yards and work there. Make the inducements strong enough to hold them. Give them good pay and make their living conditions pleasant, and they won't want to leave the work. It is much better to have men contented with their work than to try to force them to it."

"The contrasts between life and conditions in New York and London are particularly impressive. As I said recently in a speech, I have come from a city of darkness to a city of light. I have come from a city of short rations to a city of plenty, judging entirely from the food served in restaurants. I have come from a city of danger to a city of safety. All this means, of course, that New York is 2000 miles away from the scenes of war, such as we have in London so often, with the enemy in his airplanes and Zeppelins dropping bombs, sometimes six nights in succession, just to help us keep up our courage."

"No, rations are not exactly in an acute condition, but every one is eating in a reserved way. They take care not to waste anything. The principal shortage at the present time is beef and butter."

When asked if the report announcing the cessation of hostilities and the demobilization of Russian troops by the Bolsheviks would effect, directly, the activities of the Allies, Mr. Duncan said:

"They have hitherto been practically out of the war, at least as a military organization. They may be able, however, to give the Germans some food, which is one of the great needs of Germany, but otherwise it will not affect the allied cause."

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PREPARED TO TAKE OVER DUTCH SHIPS

Navy Department Will Assume
Control of Vessels and Man
Them With Civilians and Naval Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preparations have been completed for taking over today the Dutch ships in United States ports. The reply of the Netherlands Government to the British-American ultimatum is expected soon, but officials here profess to have no intimation of what the nature of it will be.

The Navy Department will assume control of the ships which will be placed under guard and manned with civilian and naval reserve crews to supplement the Dutch crews. There are 68 Dutch ships in United States ports, their tonnage amounting to 480,000, others with a tonnage of 130,000 are in ports of the island possessions, and 400,000 tons are in British waters. The names of the ships have not been given out.

Dr. Loudon's Views

Dutch Foreign Minister Outlines
Holland's Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—The Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Loudon, announced in Parliament yesterday, that the Dutch Government accepted the Allies' demands for the sailing of Dutch ships through the danger zone, Germany being unable to guarantee Holland wheat, which would have enabled her to refuse the Allies' terms.

The Dutch Government made its assent, however, dependent upon the division of Dutch tonnage and provisioning of Holland as per London agreement, the Dutch ships to Holland to receive bunker coal and the Dutch ships in question to carry no troops or war material and to be unarmed, the crews to be free to undertake a voyage or not, and any ships destroyed to be replaced immediately after the war.

THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday)—In his speech on the Dutch shipping question before the members of Parliament, Dr. Loudon explained that the Netherlands had been ready to accept the provisional arrangement by which 100,000 tons of grain would be supplied on account, in accordance with the basis of agreement with the Allies, when the associated governments suddenly sprang the demand that the released tonnage should also be used in the danger zone.

"It was laid down by the Netherlands Government as a basic condition for the arrangement, and accepted by the associated governments," he continued, "that the Dutch ships be kept out of the danger zone. It will refrain from discussing the reasons that may have led to the new demand, but its justice the Netherlands Government cannot admit. Neither does it admit the assumption, prevalent in certain countries, that when a belligerent's need of tonnage becomes pressing, neutral ships can be forced en bloc to enter its service."

Dr. Loudon said that the Netherlands Government, after mature consideration, had informed the associated governments that both from political and economic viewpoints, it objected seriously to their demand, but it deferred making a definite answer, taking into consideration the threatened grain shortage during the coming summer, and the probability that a refusal would result in the cutting off of all overseas supplies.

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By United Press

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Twenty-three allied aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down on Monday, the German War Office announced today. It was stated also that reconnaissances in Flanders had resulted in taking 300 Belgian prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official report made public on Monday reads as follows: Army group of Prince Rupprecht in Flanders: North of Arras and in connection with English thrusts on both sides of La Bassée Canal, the activity of the artillery increased several times. It was moderate on the remainder of the front.

Army group of the German Crown Prince and General von Gallwitz: Between the Oise and the Aisne, north of Rheims and in isolated sectors in Champagne, the artillery fire was revived, continuing throughout the day. It was more intense on both banks of the Meuse.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: On the Lorraine front and in the middle Vosges the artillery fighting was active temporarily.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Today's statement, issued by the War Office, reads as follows:

English troops carried out successful raids last night in the neighborhood of Villers-Guislain, La Vacquerie and Bois Grenier, and captured a number of prisoners.

"The enemy's trenches east of Neuve Chapelle were raided by Portuguese troops, who brought back prisoners and two machine-guns."

"During the night the enemy attempted three raids in the neighborhood of Fleurbaix, near Bois Grenier, but was repulsed; with loss in each case. There was considerable hostile artillery activity in the forward and back areas in the Ypres sector."

An official statement dealing with the aerial activities on the western front says:

"Good visibility on Sunday enabled our aviators to increase their work in the air. The railway sidings at Somain and hostile rest billets on all parts of the front were attacked, three of the enemy's aerodromes were heavily bombed, a total of 10½ tons of bombs being dropped. Over one of the aerodromes attacked a fierce encounter took place, the result of which was that three hostile aeroplanes were destroyed, our own suffering no losses."

"During today, 18 German machines were brought down, eight driven down out of control, and an observation balloon destroyed. Four of our machines are missing."

"Our night-flying machines dropped five tons of bombs on two hostile aerodromes, one of which was occupied by large bombing machines, and also on a big ammunition dump northeast of St. Quentin and on billets in the neighborhood of Douai and Menin."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Today's statement says: French patrols operating last night in the vicinity of Rheims penetrated the German line to a distance of more than three-fifths of a mile. In the same region, to the east of Sillery, the attempt of a German raiding party was frustrated. There was heavy artillery fire during the night on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region.

The French official statement, issued last night, reads as follows:

"Two enemy air raids, one south of Juvincourt, the other southeast of Corben were repulsed after spirited fighting, in which the German troops sustained considerable loss. We took prisoners."

"The artillery on both sides was rather active, particularly in the regions of Samogneux and Bezonvaux, as well as in Lorraine, between Bures and Badonviller."

"On Sunday three German aeroplanes were destroyed and six others were damaged badly by our pilots. A captive balloon was set on fire by one of our aviators. Furthermore, it has been learned that two other German aeroplanes were brought down on March 15 to 16. Our bombing squadrons threw down 6000 kilograms of explosives on Saturday and 5000 on Sunday on cantonments, other military establishments and railway stations of the enemy."

"Belgian front: 'At dawn this morning the enemy made attacks with strong troops in the regions of Nieuport, Dixmude and Merckem. Near Nieuport the Germans gained a footing in some advanced positions, but were partially thrown back. Near Dixmude, assisted by a violent bombardment, the enemy penetrated our advanced posts east of Reigersvilet and south of Suyvekenkerke, and also, owing to the use of flame projectors, in part of a trench on the west bank of the Yser."

"In counter-attacks during the day we regained possession of all these posts and trench elements which had been temporarily lost. A number of prisoners and machine guns remained in our hands. A brisk artillery fire was directed on our communications."

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MOONEY TRIAL DECLARED FAIR

District Attorney Files Brief
Contending That Convicted
Man Aided the Anarchists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—District At-
torney Fickert of San Francisco has
filed with the federal authorities at
Washington a brief contending that
Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K.
Billings, who have been convicted for
the San Francisco Preparedness Day
bomb crime, had a fair trial. The dis-

trict attorney asserts that the brief
is filed at this time after the federal
commission that investigated the case
had recommended that Mooney be
given a new trial because he was not
given an opportunity to file a brief
before the commission made its report.

The brief lays emphasis on the as-
sertion that Mooney was not connected
with the labor movement, that he was
opposed to the methods of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor, but that he
was connected with the anarchistic
movement and wrote anarchistic ar-
ticles for a paper published by Alex-
ander Berkman.

Maxwell McNutt, of counsel for the
defense, in reply to the district at-
torney's brief, asserts that the district
attorney makes citations of testimony

that do not appear in the record and
calls attention to the fact that Berk-
man was not indicted until about a
year after the explosion and that Gov-
ernor Whitman of New York, after
examining the record of the indict-
ment, refused to issue extradition
papers.

The second trial of Israel Weinberg,
one of the defendants who has been
acquitted, is set for today.

WHISKEY TAX BILL LOST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—House bill No.
521 laying a 10-cent a gallon tax on
distilled spirits in Kentucky, mysteri-
ously disappeared from the board on
which bills are posted for passage,

and therefore was lost in the final
House legislative shuffle on Monday.
As revenue bills must originate in the
House, it probably would prove use-
less to pass the Senate bill having the
same purpose, which is in position to
be sent to the House. The bill would
have meant an extra \$1,000,000 tax
on whiskey.

BOSTON MAN NAMED INSPECTOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. J. Hurley,
assistant inspector at Boston, has been
ordered to Norfolk, Va., to take over
the office of W. R. Morton, immigration
inspector there, who has been sus-
pended from his position pending in-
vestigation of charges preferred by the
collector of customs.

NASHUA SAFE FOR SOLDIERS PLANNED

City and County Officials Join
Forces to Clean Up the City
and Keep It Clean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NASHUA, N. H.—To prevent this
city from being black-listed by the
military authorities of Camp Devens,
a campaign has been begun to clean
up Nashua and keep it clean in con-
formity with the rules laid down by
the army. Irving F. Goodwin, chief
of police, and Ivory C. Eaton, solicitor
of Hillsborough County, in which

Nashua is included, have joined forces
to this end.

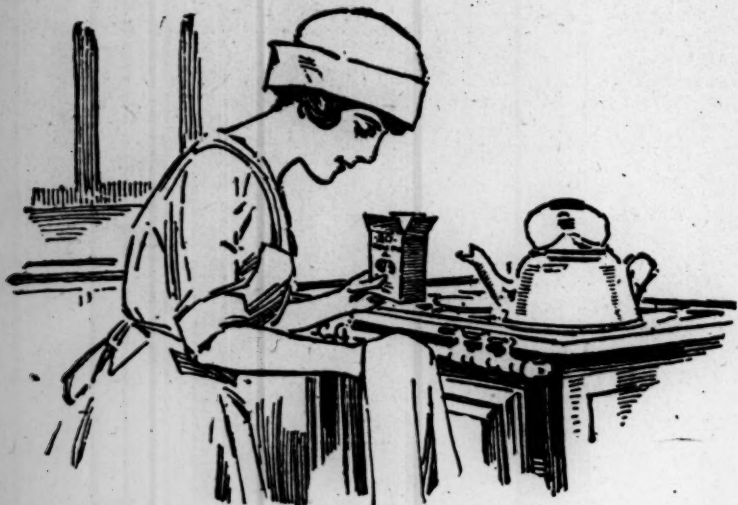
A committee of 15 men, whose
names have not been given out and
will be kept secret for a time, has
been appointed to serve in the cam-
paign, doing detective work and other-
wise assisting the city and county
police and sheriffs. Solicitor Eaton
says that since Lowell was forbidden
to the soldiers, large numbers have
crossed the line into New Hampshire.
Many complaints have been made of
temptations placed in the paths of
men in uniform.

The Council of National Defense
has appealed to the city government
and citizens have been invited to use
their personal efforts to protect the
soldiers and sailors.

DRY AMENDMENT RATIFICATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—The special session
of the South Dakota Legislature met
on Monday. Prompt indorsement
of the national prohibition amendment
is recommended by Governor Norbeck
in his message. He also recommends
that the equal suffrage resolution
which is to be submitted at the No-
vember election be changed so as to
limit the voting privilege to citizens
alone, the State at present allowing
a vote on a declaration of intention
to become a citizen.



11 A. M.—Then the Gas Range

Grease, dirt, rust spots—all disappear
magically with the use of 20 MULE TEAM
BORAX. It polishes nickel, cleans out the
burners and keeps the gas range bright and
wholesome.



12 M.—Pans in Soak

As soon as the cooking is finished, into a
solution of 20 MULE TEAM BORAX go pots,
pans and kettles. The Borax softens and
cleans—does the scraping for you. Saves
time and work and brings delight.



1 P. M.—Dishes Again

But luncheon or dinner dishes are merely
an incident in the day's work to the house-
wife who has 20 MULE TEAM BORAX
handy. And a point worth remembering—
the Borax sterilizes as well as cleanses.



2 P. M.—For the Silver

Cleansing in a solution of 20 MULE
TEAM BORAX keeps the silver lustrous and
like new—and with practically no labor.



3 P. M.—The Ice Box

Into every corner the careful Housewife
washes a strong solution of 20 MULE TEAM
BORAX. Then pours it down the outlet
pipes to dissolve, purify and carry away all
grease and dirt.



4 P. M.—Bath-Tub Next

20 MULE TEAM BORAX sprinkled
on a wet cloth easily removes soap
"rings" and discolorations from the
bath-tub—without labor. Keeps it
bright, wholesome and sanitary.



5 P. M.—Cleaning Windows

Rather late to start window clean-
ing? Not with 20 MULE TEAM
BORAX to help. In a jiffy the Borax
softens the water, loosens the dirt
and leaves every pane clean and clear
as crystal.



6 P. M.—For Baby's Bottle

Into a hot solution of 20 MULE TEAM
BORAX goes Baby's bottle, then out again,
thoroughly cleansed and sterilized.



7 P. M.—Finally, the Garbage Can

Liberal, into the garbage can, the care-
ful housekeeper sprinkles 20 MULE TEAM
BORAX to prevent the drawing of flies,
to eliminate odors and keep the home whole-
some and sanitary.



9 A. M.—Baby's Bath

Because 20 MULE TEAM BORAX softens
the water and cleanses thoroughly. A little
sprinkled in the bath promptly prepares His
(or Her) Majesty for the day.



8 A. M.—The Breakfast Dishes

With 20 MULE TEAM BORAX in the dish-
water the busy housewife makes short work
of dishwashing. The Borax quickly cuts off
grease from tableware and silver and puts a
rich luster on glass.

Once Around the Clock

with

20

MULE TEAM BORAX

FOR every hour of the housewife's day
there is a use for 20 Mule Team Borax
—a use which will lighten the labor of
housework and keep the home spic-and-
span and wholesome.

Get a package of 20 Mule Team Borax at your
dealer's today and keep it handy.

It's like having a maid-of-all-work ready at your call.

There are 100 Household Uses for
20 Mule Team Borax. Write for
Special Booklet describing them.

PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY
New York Chicago Oakland, Cal.

WAR STRENGTH FOR DEVENS COMMANDS

Major-General Hodges Announces the Seventy-Sixth Division of National Army Is to Be Recruited to Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Every command of the seventy-sixth division will be recruited to full war strength, according to an announcement made by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding this cantonment, and recruits arriving here beginning on March 23 will be assigned to each organization following the plan previously in operation, so that men will go to companies from their own localities. Greater Boston men will be assigned to the three hundred and first infantry, the three hundred and first artillery, the three hundred and second infantry.

There is indication that the division will be one of the first of the national army divisions to move overseas as a division. A communication from the War Department states that the difficulties under which Major-General Hodges and his officers have been laboring is fully appreciated by the department, as many times the units have been relieved of nearly all except the highly trained permanent personnel, the non-commissioned officers and a few others. The non-commissioned officers are now a finely trained body of men. They have been attending division specialized schools in small groups for some time, and as a result, they are now a division of experts, well learned in much more than actual military routine.

Major-General Hodges has approved the sentence of eight years at hard labor imposed by general court-martial on Spencer C. Heiges, of Harrisburg, Pa., a private attached to the quartermaster's department here. Heiges was formerly a school teacher, and he was convicted of stealing sugar and butter from the army stores. He pleaded guilty to the charges, and will be sent to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

It is stated that the cantonment is to be enlarged, although officials here profess ignorance of the plan. This addition, it is understood, will extend from the western border of the land taken by the Government on the Shirley side to the Boston & Maine railroad tracks, south of Ayer station. Another freight and troop entrainment depot will probably be constructed at Ayer Junction.

A mock trial will be presented on Saturday to familiarize the men with court-martial procedure. Lieut.-Col. E. K. Masse will be in charge of the trial and there will be the usual cross-examination and testimonies.

Maj. George M. Peek, F. A. N. A., was appointed division adjutant on Monday, taking the place of Maj. Harry L. Hodges who has been assigned to other duty. Major Peek has been on detailed service as division ordnance officer and as an instructor in the automatic arms school. He has served also as publicity representative of the camp.

Wentworth Institute Course

BOSTON, Mass.—In order to fit New England men registered in Class 1-A of the selective draft for service in the engineer regiment, Wentworth Institute will open a preliminary course of training commencing on April 8, and continuing for 12 weeks. The plan has the approval of Secretary of War Baker, and men seeking admission will be required to pass the standard physical examination of the regular army. The training will be carried on with the cooperation of the First Corps of Cadets, Veterans Association, and more than 50 instructors of the institute will be in charge of the different courses.

Among the features of the course will be machine-gun work and repairs, gas-engine construction, construction of roads and bridges, aeroplane work, and civil engineering.

More Than 1000 Men Wanted

BOSTON, Mass.—More than a thousand New England men are needed at once for the merchant marine training ships, the Calvin Austin and the Governor Dingley, according to a statement made by Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States Shipping Board, which has its headquarters in Boston. Men are especially desired for Dutch ships, and United States citizens between 21 and 30 years of age may enroll at the Boston Custom House or any of the numerous recruiting stations which have been opened in this vicinity. The actual placing of officers and men aboard the ships will be done by Capt. Charles Yates, agent at New York, who has already secured competent crews for 15 of the vessels which have been taken over.

Failed to Return Questionnaire

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles Fishman of New York was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes on Monday, charged with failing to return his questionnaire, and he was held in \$1000 bonds, and the hearing continued until Thursday. It is alleged that upon learning that his name was near the top of the list he sold out his business in New York and left the city without returning his questionnaire. He was finally located in Boston.

Plans to Entrain Men

BOSTON, Mass.—Local boards throughout Massachusetts are in receipt of instructions regarding the entrainment of the 2000 men who will be sent to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., on March 23, these having been sent out by Maj. Roger Wolcott in charge of the draft in this state. Of this

number 452 of the men are from Boston.

District boards expect to complete classification not later than April 1, and the plan is to have all the Massachusetts men in camp before nightfall on March 23. The largest registration of any single board is in district 5, presided over by Judge A. K. Cohen, where over 75,000 men are registered. About 60,000 men are registered in district 5, of which Dr. Thomas F. Harrington is chairman, and both of these boards are busy compiling industrial index cards.

Plans for Mass Meeting

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans are completed for a mass meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday evening, the affair being complimentary to a contingent of Jewish volunteers who have enlisted to serve in the Jewish battalion in Palestine. The event is arranged by the Citizens' Committee, and among the speakers will be officials from New York City who have been active in securing recruits for the battalion. The meeting will be open to the public, and there will be special musical features.

Twenty-five recruits who have enlisted for overseas service are expected to arrive in Boston tonight, coming from New York, Philadelphia, Pa., and Cleveland, O., and they will leave shortly for Windsor, N. S., from which point they will sail for training stations in England. Enlistments in the inland water transportation service are being received, and up till noon today there were 25 volunteers received by the British-Canadian recruiting officials.

Northeastern Department

BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Frederic G. Bauer, judge-advocate in the northeastern department, has been transferred to the southeastern department of the regular army, and within a few days will leave for his new post at Camp Forrest, situated in the Chickamauga Park Reservation, Ga. He will be placed in charge of the judge-advocate department of the sixth division, which is considerably larger than his field in Boston.

Capt. Henry Adams of the department engineer office, has been promoted to major in the same department.

Brig.-Gen. Philip Reade, retired, of Lowell, Mass., was a visitor at northeastern headquarters today, in consultation with various officials. He is a former headmaster of the Lawrenceville school, and was for some length of time colonel of the twenty-third infantry division of the regular army.

According to Capt. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer in the northeastern department, about 600 enlisted men from all parts of New England are now awaiting appointment to ground aviation schools at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. These men are being assigned at the rate of about 35 each week, most of them being sent to the former institution. At the present time no applications are being received for the aviation school, nor are any men being examined in accordance with instructions received from the War Department.

JOINT ACTION AGAINST BOOTLEGGING IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLINTON, Mass.—While Clinton and Leominster police are engaged in a controversy, each charging that bootleggers from the other's community sell alcoholic liquor to soldiers and sailors in their community, illicit selling in both towns continues. As evidence that Leominster is responsible for a large part of the illegal selling in their town, Clinton police point to the sentence of \$200 given to a Leominster resident for selling liquor to soldiers.

On the other hand, Michael T. Conlon, chief of the Leominster police, has issued a statement, claiming that many of the bootleggers arrested in his town, come from Clinton. At the same time, citizens of both towns, who have the welfare of the country in thought, particularly that of the soldiers and sailors, are pointing to the continued practice of bootlegging, despite the law forbidding that practice, insisting that the police of both towns cooperate in stamping out illegal sales.

BIDS ARE MADE FOR PATCH PAVING WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Bids for the patch paving work in this city, opened Monday, were announced today by the public works department. It is estimated that the work to be done along this line will include 35,000 square yards of surfacing and binding as well as 10,000 square yards of plain surfacing.

The Central Construction Company was the low bidder contracting to do the work for \$55,500. The next lowest was the Bermudez Company which asked \$55,600. The Warren Brothers bid \$60,149.50 for the work and the Rowe Contracting Company, \$67,410. George H. Stevens of the Central Construction Company told the Finance Commission, at hearings last fall, that he was a part owner of the Bermudez Company and as the Bermudez Company bid only \$100 more for the job than the winners, this fact is regarded as significant.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN FINANCE BILL

By United Press
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Amendments making material changes in the War Finance Corporation Bill, two of which were framed by President Wilson, were offered during the general debate on the measure in the House today. The President wants the branch offices of the corporation established in the cities where the federal reserve banks are located.

MEDICAL ACT IS WIDELY REJECTED

Burlington and Rutland Only Places in Vermont Known to Have Voted to Adopt Measure for School Inspections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vt.—It is estimated that a majority of the population of the State of Vermont, excepting in the two largest cities, Burlington and Rutland, is opposed to establishment of medical inspection in the public schools and the fact that only the cities named even voted on the question at the city and town elections of recent date is taken to strongly support that opposition.

In the rural districts, and these compose the largest percentage of the voting populace of Vermont, there always has been dissension and argument at town meetings whenever the subject has been brought up for discussion and as far as can be ascertained not one town has voted for the establishment of medical inspection in the schools since the law was enacted in 1910. Only a few have had the article placed upon their town warrants.

Vermont women now enjoy a form of suffrage, for by an act passed in 1917 the Legislature (in Vermont it convenes only every two years) it is now legal for any woman who is over 21 years of age, who takes the Freeman's oath and who is a taxpayer (the last is essential if only \$1 per year) to vote on any matter in her city or town relative to that town's government in every department and on the license question.

At the annual elections this month it was the first time that the women could exercise their right and a large majority of them took advantage of their special franchise and voted for the first time.

It was asserted that if medical inspection were adopted in the schools it would greatly assist the attendance and progress of the children in school. The medical inspection, especially with the establishment of a free dispensary in the large cities, would be a great relief to many people, it was said, and to the various charitable institutions as well. Both Burlington and Rutland have such a dispensary and hundreds of cases each year are sent by the medical examiner on his visits to the schools to the dispensary for further treatment.

The rural cities and towns, while they agreed that it might be all right under congested conditions and with thousands of children in the public schools, did not desire the measure to be in force in their schools. Wherever it was placed on the town warrant it was voted down by a large majority.

In elections of this year, not a single town had an article on its warrant asking for the continuance of or the establishment of such medical inspection in their public schools. So far as can be ascertained not one town ever carried the article that was put on the town warrant asking for the establishment of such medical inspection.

The annual report of the medical inspection in Burlington showed that it cost about \$1,358.26 and was conducted in 22 schools.

RUSH OF AIRPLANES ABOUT TO BEGIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges that there had been profiteering in airplane manufacture, recently made by Gutzon Borglum, were understood to be under discussion today at the weekly meeting of the Aircraft Board. A careful survey of the situation has led signal corps officers to believe that the period of quantity production of airplanes is about to begin. By July, they say, the flow of fighting planes to France will tax available shipping to carry it.

Attention was concentrated last year upon producing faster single-seat machines. Thought abroad changed to favor faster two-seaters. Plans for rushing single-seaters have been made in the United States, but they were abandoned. General Pershing's recommendations to that end. The present program includes no single-seaters. Two types of two-seaters are now being produced. The War Department will continue to be guided by General Pershing's wishes and the more formal opinion of the French and British experts.

PROVIDENCE VISITED BY FRENCH MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the French Military Mission now visiting in the United States were given special informal receptions in this city Monday upon their arrival from Woonsocket. Coming into the city about noon, in automobiles, they were at once escorted to the State House where they were received by Governor R. Livingston Beekman, United States Senator LeBaron B. Colt and Mayor Joseph H. Gainer.

The members of the mission are Capt. Eugene Duthoit, Lieutenant Flory and Sergeant Dohelle. During the course of the welcome utterances Senator Cole promised the sons of France that while America lives, "France shall live."

From the State House the guests were taken through the main part of the city to the Crown Hotel where the Town Criers had the honor of entertaining the mission at luncheon. Following that, they went to Brown University under the escort of a company of the Brown Reserve Officers' Training Camp. At Brown, welcome was extended by Dean Otis E. Randall, in the absence of President W. H. P. Faunce. Dean Randall, speaking in

English and in French, told how Brown, by combining academic and military work, was preparing her young men with the greatest possible efficiency for service. Captain Duthoit, formerly a professor of law at the University of Lille, responded for the mission. En route through the various university buildings a special stop was made in the Hay Library where a room does honor to Napoleon and in accordance with the French idea. Also a tablet in the John Carter Brown Library was pointed out, commemorating the university's part in the Revolutionary War, when its dormitories were made into barracks for the American and French soldiers.

MAYOR FAVORS SERVICE AT COST

Mr. Peters at Hearing on Elevated Problem Urges Managing Board of Five Trustees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Management of the Boston Elevated Railway by a board of five trustees was advocated by Mayor Peters in speaking at the legislative street railway hearing at the State House on Monday afternoon. Three trustees he would have named to represent the public, two being elected by the shareholders.

The Mayor believed in service at cost, plus a guaranteed profit, and said the Elevated's needs for funds was most pressing. Public ownership of the Cambridge subway was advocated, and the Mayor thought the rental of the tube should be borne by the cities and towns benefited. Strong opposition was voiced, however, at the proposition that Boston should be liable for any losses the Elevated might incur hereafter. Mr. Peters thought the taxpayers should not be called upon to meet any such deficit.

Salaries and legal expenses of the road were criticized by former Mayor Albion A. Perry of Somerville, who believed public ownership of the Elevated was the only solution of its financial dilemma. H. A. Holder, a stockholder, denied that new capital was the need of the Elevated, but believed more revenue and a board of nine directors, three named by the Governor, three by the stockholders and three from the active management of the road, would solve the problem.

Louis K. Liggett would apportion a service-at-cost plan so that the passenger would bear 75 per cent of the cost and the taxpayer 25 per cent. Elbridge R. Anderson, representing real estate interests, offered a draft of a bill for a rehabilitation fund of \$1,000,000, providing also for wage bonuses for the employees and removal of the elevated structures.

AROOSTOOK PLANS TO PRODUCE WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HOULTON, Me.—The farmers of Aroostook are beginning to talk wheat. This county has been mainly a potato county. An effort is to be made to see if 8000 acres of land cannot be planted to wheat. The chief object is to raise, if possible, part of the flour consumed in this county annually.

This number of acres should, under normal conditions, produce sufficient wheat to make 40,000 barrels of flour which is said to be about 50 per cent of the consumption of the county each year. This amount of wheat could easily be taken care of by the roller mills scattered over the county and would relieve 400 cars used in bringing flour into the county.

Aroostook County in Maine is three-quarters as large as the whole State of Massachusetts, and as large as the states of Connecticut and Delaware put together. It is 6408 square miles in extent.

BOSTON RECEIVES 25,086 TONS OF COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A total of 25,086 tons of coal arrived at Boston today on three steamers and eight barges. Of that amount, 18,667 tons were bituminous coal and the other 6419 tons were anthracite.

Fifty thousand tons of coal arrived at Boston Monday on a fleet of barges and three steamers, including the United States Naval Collier Achilles, with 12,600 tons of bituminous coal for distribution at the direction of the New England Fuel Administration. In addition it is estimated that approximately 4000 tons of hard and soft coal were brought to Boston by rail, making the total receipts the largest for several months. All the emergency coal stations established by the Boston Fuel Committee will be closed on March 30, it was announced Monday as the coal supply is considered ample to permit the grocers and regular coal dealers to handle the trade.

DUTCH SUBMARINE TAKEN BY GERMANS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A submarine of the Dutch Navy was captured at Batavia by sailors from the interned German steamer, Graf von Lutwitz, who succeeded in evading the marine patrol and putting to sea with their prize last January, according to Fritz von Ebelsohn, an employee of the Dutch East Indian Government in Sumatra, in San Francisco on the way to Holland. He says: "One night during the absence of the crew at a reception tendered them by colonists, when only an anchor watch was left aboard the submarine, sailors from the Graf von Lutwitz rowed alongside, boarded the submarine, and after a fight in which a Dutch guard was killed, took possession of the vessel. Two Dutch cruisers and several allied vessels started in pursuit, but whether the submarine was recaptured we never learned."

BOSSISM CHARGED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Legislator Openly Says House of Representatives Is Run Like German Reichstag and an Investigation Order Follows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Political history has more than once repeated its record of the struggle of "the interests" to control legislative bodies in the United States. Yet the fundamental institutions upon which the nation was founded ever stand demanding, in Lincoln's words, "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Those who run counter to the purpose of these institutions have repeatedly, when called to account, made their explanation to an unsympathetic public. The result, therefore, of a recent revolt against "boss rule," this time in the Legislature of Massachusetts, is being awaited with keen interest. The immediate interest attaches to the degree of courage "the boss system" will display in dealing with open charges that the House of Representatives "is run like the German Reichstag, only more so."

Representative Carlton W. Womson of Gloucester admits writing a letter to a daily paper containing this statement. He also stated that "the rank and file are held tight by threats of poor committees next year or no recess appointments this summer." And it is well known that Mr. Womson does not stand alone in combating the legislative system that has given rise to the phrase, "the Speaker's faithful."

Some years ago there was a rebellion against practically the same system in the national Congress. As a result "Cannonism" was overthrown, theoretically at least, and the then Speaker, Joseph G. Cannon, returned to a seat on "the floor" as the member from the eighteenth Illinois congressional district.

The butt of Mr. Womson's complaint is against "the system." The committee-appointing power rests with the Speaker and the contention is that this results very often in subservience of the individual views; though it is known that there is no animosity against the present Speaker, Channing Cox of Boston. Recess appointments at \$1000 each, double the member's salary for the year and carry political influence. A considerable number are vested each year in the Speaker's hands. Few members, it may be added, would turn one down.

As a result of all this, Mr. Womson charges, "no matter what the merits of the bill are," committee reports are "steam-rolled" through. He tells about Republican leaders "sparring" for the Speakership next year, and how the members often leave the House chamber when an earnest attempt is being made to enlighten them on the merits of a bill.

These charges have been challenged by Representative Martin Hays of Boston, a Republican. An order which he introduced, asking for an investigation, is now in the hands of the Committee on Rules. How far it will be carried is deemed an open question. Mr. Hays himself says his direct concern in the matter ended with the introduction of his order. He leaves further action with the Committee on Rules, of which the Speaker is the chairman.

I. W. W. SAID TO BE BEHIND BUTTE UPROAR

BUTTE, Mont.—Fifty persons arrested here after a disturbance Sunday in connection with a celebration last week are held today under bonds of \$10,000 each.

This amount was fixed on orders from the Federal Government after bonds had been placed at \$50 in each case in which charges of disturbing the peace had been brought. Officials asserted the disturbance was planned by members of the I. W. W., and by pro-German sympathizers.

More than 100 persons were arrested, but 50 were discharged. The arrests were made by federal soldiers and policemen when a crowd gathered in anticipation of a parade which had been forbidden by the city officials.

PRISON REFORM MEETING

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Florence Spooner, president of the Massachusetts Prison Reform Association, has



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called a conference of workers for Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. John C. Phillips, 191 Commonwealth Avenue. The conference will be informal, giving opportunity to hear from a number of men and women identified with prison reform work. Former Governor Walsh will preside. John A. Kelcher, sheriff for Suffolk County, David B. Shaw, penal institution commissioner, and others have accepted invitations to be present.

ROADS MAY OPEN PERU COAL MINES

Proposed Route of Central Is Said to Be in Region Whose Fuel May Develop Industries

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reporting to the Department of Commerce from Lima, Peru, William F. Montavon, commercial attaché, says that A. J. Norris, chief engineer of the Central Railway of Peru, and an American citizen, has returned from an inspection of the route over which it is proposed to build a railway connecting the coal deposits of Jatunhuasi with the present lines of the Central Railway. The superintendent of the Backus & Johnston Copper Mining Company accompanied Mr. Norris on this trip. The chief engineer brings back a very encouraging report both as to the absence of serious engineering difficulties in the way of the construction of the railway, and also as to the character and abundance of the coal at Jatunhuasi.

In the mountains of central Peru and on the lines of the Central Railway are located the important copper mines and smelters of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation and of the Backus & Johnston Mining Company, both of which are working with American capital. In addition to these, there is a French company known as Compagnie des Mines d'Oyón, which operates a recently constructed smelter owned by an Italian by the name of Fernandini and located very near the smelter of the Cerro de Pasco Corporation. In addition to these is the lead smelter called Carmen, located near Yauli, and there are many smaller mining and smelting establishments. The opening up of the Jatunhuasi coal fields should result in a reduction in the cost of production of Peruvian copper. It should also produce cheaper fuel for industrial purposes in Peru. One result which may be expected is the stimulation of manufacturing in that region. In the Ecuadorian Sierra where wood fuel is abundant and relatively cheap, there have sprung up prosperous cotton and woolen mills and other small industries which are engaged in the production of manufactured articles for local consumption.

In the city of Huancayo, the present terminus of the Central Railway of Peru, there is a relatively abundant supply of Indian labor, especially of women. The climate is almost ideal; a considerable area of agricultural land is at hand; and under the stimulus of profitable employment, it is not improbable that the population would tend rapidly to increase. Huancayo is an important market center from which population of not less than 200,000 people obtains its supply of all kinds of manufactured goods. With cheap fuel Huancayo presents unusual opportunities for the establishment of small textile mills to supply the coarse cotton and woolen materials so much in demand in that market.

Mr. Shaw also described the incorporation and financial agreement covering the organization of the Boston Fish Pier Company and its successor, the Boston Fish Market Corporation. In the latter company there were three kinds of stock, one preferred, paying 6 per cent; another preferred 7 per cent and common stock which has not yet paid dividends. The common stock represented five times the book value of the earnings of the different corporations included in the Boston Fish Market Corporation. J. Weston Allen, House chairman obtained from Mr. Shaw an admission that his estimate of 75 per cent of the fish entering Boston as going to the Fish Pier was too low, and that it was more than 90 per cent. In response to questions by Mr. Allen, Mr. Shaw stated that the signatures of the captains to the agreement headed, "Guarantees and Agreements for the Control of the Fish Business," was obtained by dealers on the fish pier.

COPPER COMPANY TO RELEASE SHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Construction of a plant at Great Falls, Mont., for the production of ferro-manganese, which will release 50,000 tons of shipping now carrying manganese to this country from Brazil, has been determined upon by the Anaconda Copper Company. The shipping released will be capable of carrying 300,000 tons of food and matériel annually to Europe for the Allies.

ICE PRICES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Fla.—Members of nearly all women's organizations in Tampa have petitioned the county solicitor asking that he investigate the recent raise of 150 per cent in the price of ice.

CONTROL OF FISH TRADE ADMITTED

Treasurer of the New England Fish Exchange Testifies at Hearing Before Legislative Committee Investigating Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Control of the fish business by the New England Fish Exchange, an organization of fish dealers at the Massachusetts State Fish Pier, through an agreement with the captains bringing in more than 90 per cent of the fresh fish into Boston, was admitted before the Legislative committee at the hearing today relative to the fish business in Massachusetts. The statement was made by Maurice P. Shaw, treasurer of the New England Fish Exchange, and in spite of the protest of counsel for the exchange, who claimed unfairness on the part of the committee.

Mr. Shaw also gave a list of stockholders in the New England Fish Exchange, and of the dividends amounting to \$1825 per share, paid from the profits of the exchange since June 19, 1912. Details regarding the formation of the Bay State Fishing Company, which owns the steam trawlers, were also given to the committee by Arthur P. French, an attorney, who organized the company in 1916 in Maine, and who also helped organize the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company of New York, in 1913.

Another incident of the hearing today was the prediction that lobsters would be cheaper in New England and more plentiful unless the express companies lifted the embargo declared on Friday against lobster shipments outside of the district, except to New York City and Albany. The committee was urged to obtain a revocation of the embargo, but counsel for the express companies claimed that the order was issued in order to release transportation for other more necessary food shipments.

In describing the organization of the Bay State Fishing Company, Mr. French said that the present company bought the Massachusetts corporation in 1916 and that at present there is \$3,000,000 worth of stock outstanding, of which \$2,000,000 is 7 per cent first preferred, \$2,000,000 6 per cent second preferred and \$3,000,000 common stock, which now pays 6 per cent. The president of the company is Frederick M. Dyer of New York City. The first preferred was paid for in cash, the second preferred represented the good will of wholesalers, and the common represented the property. Mr. French admitted that Mr. Dyer was the promoter of the Bay State Fishing Company.

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DRY PETITION RULED INVALID

CHICAGO, Ill.—The election board today ruled that the petition of the Chicago Dry Federation submitting to the voters at an election April 2 the question of making the city a saloon territory was invalid, because it did not contain the required number of legal signatures.

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PLAN TO BREAK GAS CONTRACT STUDIED

Order Introduced in the Boston City Council by Councilman James T. Moriarty Declared to Be Unwise at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Study of the proposition brought forward by James T. Moriarty, in the Boston City Council, to abrogate the gas contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company on April 1, 1919, is being made by some citizens of Boston and they oppose the idea.

Councilman Moriarty's order is before the council now, and it is held by those who are familiar with the situation, that it is more political than economic. It is declared that the order to abrogate a favorable contract now, when the price of gas has advanced, would be a most unwise action. The question is whether there are enough councilmen who place civic duty above politics to defeat the proposition.

The whole problem is to be considered at a public hearing for which the City Council is to arrange. Councilman Moriarty's order grows out of the strike several months ago of 104 gas lamp lighters. Many of these men had been originally employed by the city when it did all of its own gas lamp lighting. When the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and the city contracted for gas the company employed the Welshbach Street Lighting Company of America to attend to the lighting of the lamps. This company employed the men formerly working for the city. They were paid \$2 a day. It is declared that as a rule they do not work more than four hours a day at this.

When the city raised the wages of its day laborers to \$3 a day last June, the lamp-lighters employed by the Welshbach Company demanded of the company that it pay them \$3 a day instead of \$2. The company refused. A strike followed. The council appealed to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for the men. The company said it had nothing to do with the strike, as the lighting is let out by sub-contract. Then it was proposed by some councilmen to pay the Consolidated \$40,000 more than the contract calls for yearly, the \$40,000 to pay for the \$1 increase demanded by the strikers. This was declared an unwise proposition of doubtful legality, and Mayor Curley opposed it. The plan was abandoned.

Now comes Councilman Moriarty with the new proposition. It is being studied and it is declared that undoubtedly the Boston Consolidated Gas Company will not oppose it either before the executive committee of the council or at the coming public hearing. When the gas contract was made gas was selling for 80 cents a cubic foot. Now it is 90 and it is said that by 1919 the company might demand even a higher rate.

It is declared that the company would undoubtedly raise the price per lamp per year to \$1.20, at the very lowest. There are about 10,000 gas lamps in Boston now, but the number is gaining steadily year by year. It is held that it requires no extra amount of foresight to see how the gas company would halt the opportunity to draw up another contract with the city in which the striking lamp-lighters would be recalled from their present occupations, given the \$1 a day increase, which would cost the city about \$40,000, and then add thousands of dollars more per year for the gas itself.

SUNDAY PARADERS IN BUTTE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Mont.—More than 100 men have been held for attempting to hold a parade on Sunday in Butte contrary to the order of the State Council of Defense. Many of these belong to the Pearse Connolly Club, an anti-British organization of Irish, which officially had called the parade off. The authorities believe that the group which the troops nipped in the bud was the result of a plot of the I. W. W. to start another strike in Butte and tie up the mines here, smelters in Anaconda and Great Falls, and lumber and coal camps throughout the state.

SOCIALISTS MINUS IN MONTANA PRIMARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—A feature of Monday's municipal primaries throughout Montana was the absence of a Socialist vote. There were no Socialist candidates in Butte or Missoula, both of which were at one time completely under the control of the "Reds." Only one Socialist vote was cast at Great Falls, the second city in the State in population. Strong loyalty candidates seem to have been nominated everywhere.

TOMATO GROWERS APPEAL TO MR. HENY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Claiming that the United States Food Administration was used in making the price of tomatoes to the California growers so low that they could make no profit upon their sale and alleging that this was done to the great financial benefit of the California Packing Corporation, the California Tomato Growers Association has appealed to Francis J. Heny for an inquiry into the situation.

It is said that Mr. Heny has asked the Federal Trade Commission for authority to send an examiner to

California and otherwise to make a thorough investigation. The California tomato pack for 1917 is declared to have numbered 3,000,000 cases, of which the California Packing Corporation is said to have put up about 70 per cent.

The price made for the California growers, it is said, was \$15 a ton, though it is asserted that \$20 and \$21 a ton was allowed tomato growers in other states.

INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Governor Henry W. Keyes issued a proclamation Tuesday to the people of New Hampshire on the subject of food production.

"There are two movements now well under way that deserve to be especially encouraged, since they call into action a reserve of labor that has not yet been fully employed in producing food," said the Governor. "I refer to very complete plans for gardening, one worked out by the State Department of Public Instruction, and known as the School-Home Garden Campaign, aiming to turn the labor of 80,000 school pupils into channels of food production, the other organized by the State College and designed to make use of the spare hours of men and women in city and village in cultivating worth-while gardens."

"I am convinced that these plans, supplementing each other as they do, by organizing into one consistent whole the available labor of children and adults, can be depended upon to produce hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of staple foods, and I heartily endorse these movements, urging upon all school children that they spend a few hours daily this spring and summer in planting and tending the little gardens that have been planted. I believe that parents everywhere will encourage their children by helping them to find land and seed."

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Two names have been heard in connection with the presidency of New Hampshire's constitutional convention, those of Albert B. Brown of Manchester, and Leslie P. Snow of Rochester. Latest returns from the outlying towns indicate that the Republicans will control the body by a majority of 100.

Talk has revived of postponing the convention until after the war. It is being urged that the war may leave state and nation in such condition that more radical reforms in taxation and government may be desirable than now appear to be. Charles W. Varney of Rochester, a member of the Governor's council and a delegate-elect, has announced his intention of making a motion to postpone, notwithstanding the precedent set by Massachusetts in going through with the work of its convention. Any amendments submitted by the New Hampshire convention will come before the people for acceptance in November at the state election.

EVACUATION DAY OBSERVANCES HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The need of unity of all classes and races in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion, this unity to be evidenced by oversubscribed Liberty loans, was emphasized by Governor McCall, Mayor Peters and others at the annual dinner of the South Boston Citizens Association to commemorate the one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the evacuation of Boston, at the Quincy House, Monday night. William S. McNary declared it to be the duty of the United States to make up for the crumbling of Russia. Ships he declared to be the prime essential in winning the war. Other speakers were Senator Edward G. Morris, Judge William J. Day, former Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry, Lieut. John J. Murphy, Daniel V. McIsaac, Joseph A. Maynard, Surveyor of the Port, and M. Frank Smart, president of the association.

PURCHASE VALUE OF DOLLAR IN 1907 AND 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—How the quantities of food which could be purchased for \$1 in this city in 1907 have shrunk until in January, 1918, they were hardly one-half the former amount is shown in a chart from the United States Department of Labor. The list compiled from the chart follows:

Commodity	1907	1918
Steak	2.7 pounds	2.3 pounds
Pork chops	6. pounds	2.9 pounds
Sliced ham	4.2 pounds	2.2 pounds
Lard	7.4 pounds	3. pounds
Hens	5. pounds	2.9 pounds
Eggs	2.5 dozen	1.3 dozen
Butter	3.2 pounds	1.8 pounds
Milk	12.5 quarts	6.9 quarts
Flour	1.3 bags	5. bags
Corn meal	25.7 pounds	13. pounds
Potatoes	4.6 pecks	1.8 pecks

MODERN LANGUAGE MEETING

The spring meeting of the Boston Group of the New England Modern Language Association will be held in Room 22, College of Liberal Arts of Boston University on Saturday, March 23, at 2:30 p. m. Discussion of the following subjects: "Vocabularies in Foreign Language Texts," led by Joel Hatheway, head of the department of modern languages, High School of Commerce, Boston; "The Teaching of Spanish Pronunciation," led by Prof. Samuel M. Waxman, of Boston University; "The Substitution of Spanish for the French or German Requirements for Admission to College," and "The Opportunities for Modern Language Training at Summer Schools in the United States."

MAGYARIZATION OF SERBIA DESCRIBED

Tzech Deputy of Vienna Reichsrath Tells of Efforts Being Made to Obliterate Serbian Nationalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received some interesting information with respect to the Magyarization of Serbia. The famous Prague Journal, Pravo Lidi, in its issues of Jan. 12 and 13, contains important articles by W. Gustave Habermann, the distinguished Tzech deputy of the Vienna Reichsrath, who visited Belgrade in the early days of this year and is one of the members of the delegation appointed to visit the Serbian capital, by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Habermann is one of the most intrepid of Tzech national deputies, and his bold and courageous exposures of iniquities perpetrated during the present war have made him a dangerous man for the Dual Monarchy.

The industrial quarter of Belgrade, Mr. Habermann reports, is in ruins, not one stone is left standing. The same applies to the Turkish quarter below the fortress; it is a mass of debris, and in the better parts of the town, too, one sees the terrible havoc wrought by the guns. Few buildings have been spared. All that has not fallen a prey to shells, bullets and the fury of street fighting, has been destroyed by the looting of the victor. The German Army exercises a so-called right of plunder, whereby it is authorized during two whole days to seize the goods and property of the inhabitants of the place taken by force of arms. In Serbia the army has made extensive use of this right. Public buildings, such as the Royal Palace, the Theater, the House of Parliament and the Ministries, have been looted to such an extent that only the bare walls are left. The frames of the windows and doors have been wrenched off and taken away. All objects of value have disappeared; others have been smashed. In Belgrade war has shown itself in its most odious form. Yet even still the town retains something of its former pleasing aspect, and one feels that an industrious people, refined, conscientious and original in its work has lived in this place.

On the taking of Belgrade and the establishment of the military government there, nothing was left undone to rob the town of its national character. All inscriptions in Serbian characters were painted out and replaced by inscriptions in Latin characters, but this very measure is only tanning the desire for liberty; even from the enemy point of view it was a mistake.

The Royal Palace has been devastated. All articles of value have disappeared. The former apartments of the King, the throne room, the studies and the library have been gutted. The Royal archives show nothing but denuded walls and the remnants of books and records lying on the floor, torn, half-destroyed by mildew or burned. The Cyrillic alphabet is prohibited in the primary schools and in the Private High School for Girls—the only one in the country.

The national and popular culture and tradition are to be forgotten and supplanted by Magyar substitutes. German and Magyar are being taught to all children. The whole body of teachers has been imported from Hungary, with the exception of a few schoolmasters and a few native professors at the Girls' High School. In the primary schools the mistresses are either German or Magyars from Croatia, or Croats who can speak German and Magyar fluently. Native schoolmasters and mistresses possessing the necessary qualifications were not admitted because it was feared that thereby the national and popular traditions would be strengthened and maintained. Teachers were imported from abroad, who were less qualified, most of whom, in fact, only possessed certificates to the effect that they had attended a course of several weeks! This shows in an obvious and even more than striking fashion that the act of reestablishing the schools in Serbia was not determined by any cultural mission, but by an intention to promote denationalization. It produces a painful impression to hear the little boys and girls reciting mechanically, without comprehension or feeling, little Magyar or German verses the sense of which they would have difficulty in understanding even in their mother tongue. The native teaching profession—in so far as it is not in exile—is compelled to be out of employment. Its members lead a wretched existence, being without means of subsistence and depending completely upon public relief. Foreign teachers, insufficiently qualified, have been called in to graft slips of Magyar culture upon the Serbian national spirit, in order that they may develop and produce Magyar fruit. It is the Magyar, not the German culture, which is to replace the Serbian. Just as Poland has been sacrificed to the Austrian influence, so we see the Serbian schools handed over to it.

The administration of occupied Serbia with the exception of Macedonia, is controlled by the Governor residing in Belgrade, under whom are 12 arrondissements, administered by army officers. It is exceedingly apparent that the Magyar element predominates in the administration of the country. Since the beginning of the occupation 16,000 commercial concessions have been granted to Magyar firms to the detriment of the natives. Parts of the report have been deleted by the Austro-Hungarian censor, but the deputy goes on to state

that the food supply regulations weigh heavily upon the population. Moreover, the country was entirely denuded of its reserves by the requisitions of the armies during their advance, and all agricultural produce has to be handed over to the military administration. Today there are about 10,000 persons in Belgrade dependent upon the communal funds for the poor. They receive five crowns per month per person. For this sum they can barely purchase a monthly ration of flour. A kilogram of lard—procured secretly, if at all, fetches up to 30 crowns. The official rations as in Bohemia—are not enough to live upon.

PRICE SOURCES CAUSE COMMENT

Quotations on Eggs and Farmers' Produce Not Always Based on Cost of Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Buying eggs from neighbors has the advantage of assuring absolutely fresh eggs for the table but to be counted among the disadvantages of such a practice are irregular prices. This fact is particularly noticeable at present when egg quotations in trade circles are about 30 cents a dozen lower than in mid-winter, while some neighborhood dealers have failed to notice the reduction. In one such case when a customer, who had been buying eggs from a neighbor for 80 and 85 cents a dozen during the winter months, realized that the profit, as compared with store prices, amounted to 35 to 40 cents, notified the neighbor that unless a corresponding reduction was made no more eggs would be ordered.

In order to determine a marketable price for eggs, the neighbor, according to custom, telephoned a retail store and found that the highest price then quoted was 70 cents a dozen. In reducing his price to this level the neighbor was merely conforming to custom and not considering the cost of production. However, this brought to the attention of several of his customers that under prevailing conditions there is no standard for prices, except that set by the dealers.

A situation akin to this has been encountered by many who deal directly with the farmers in the summer time. In many cases after going to the farm and buying vegetables, fruit, poultry and eggs on the spot, the purchaser returns to the city only to find that without the additional trouble of delivering his own goods, products of the same quality were being sold by the city dealers at the same or even lower prices. And this, after taking into consideration that the farmer has no delivery, credit or store upkeep expenses to meet.

Such experiences provoke the query as to where prices should be determined. The stock answer of the average dealer is that they are regulated by "supply and demand." But another factor has entered the situation since food and food prices have become a matter of national concern. Governmental price-fixing has not been resorted to in many cases, but consumers agree that even though not lowered, the price of sugar was kept from mounting upward during the recent sugar scarcity and there are those who say that the lower egg prices are due to two rules of the National Food Administration—one limiting profits on cold storage eggs and the other forbidding the sale of hens until after the production season.

While there has been a tendency on the part of dealers to recognize increases in prices more quickly than reductions, this condition is being remedied by a better informed public that has come to realize that one of the best ways of aiding the nation is to be intelligently informed concerning both the supply of foods and their reasonable prices. Two agencies which help to keep the housewives informed and which would undoubtedly have forestalled any unconscious profiteering by the amateur egg dealer are the daily fruit and produce lists of the United States Bureau of Markets and the weekly "Fair Price List" of the Massachusetts Food Administration.

RAILROAD WAGE REPORT DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Railroad Wage Commission will probably make its recommendations regarding increased pay for railroad employees next week. It had been hoped that a decision would be reached by Thursday of this week, but now it appears that the matter will be delayed until next week. The commission, which has been holding hearings for several weeks, is compiling figures bearing on wages and the cost of living.

The commission's independent investigation of living costs is said to have borne out figures prepared by other agencies. Union representatives at the public hearings contended that the increase in living costs called for increases in wages ranging as high as 50 per cent, and they urged that the low-paid men be given the greatest increase.

BOSTON MAN NAMED HOG ISLAND DIRECTOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Frederick Holbrook of Boston, has been named managing director of the Hog Island shipbuilding plant, to take the place of Dwight P. Robinson, president of the American International Shipbuilding Company. Mr. Holbrook has not been named president of the company, however.

LEADERS HOPE TO BEAT REFERENDUM

Though Committee of Massachusetts Legislature Favors Amendment Bill, Prohibitionists Are Looking for Dry Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In the decision of the Federal Relations Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to report out a bill for state-wide referendum on the National Prohibition Amendment, dry leaders see nothing detrimental to the ratification cause in this State. They point out that the Legislature is simply running true to form, since practically every important temperance victory in Massachusetts has been won in the face of an adverse committee report.

In fact, some encouragement is discovered, in prohibition circles, in the decision of the committee to report the Amendment Referendum Bill in the House of Representatives, rather than in the Senate. Up to the time the committee vote was taken on Monday afternoon, there had been the prospect of an unfavorable report on ratification being sent to the upper branch, which might have been less favorable than the present situation.

The Federal Relations Committee divided 6 to 5 for the referendum. The five dissenters were all Republicans, while four Democrats and two Republicans supported the referendum. In political circles this is taken as added indication that "the Republican Party is not the rum party of Massachusetts."

Those who supported the referendum were Senator Nichols of Boston, Republican; Senator Buckley of Chicopee, Democrat; and Representatives Achin of Lowell, Republican and House chairman of the committee, McKinney of Boston, Democrat; O'Connor of Boston, Democrat; Quigley of Chelsea, Democrat.

The five Republican dissenters were Senator Hastings of North Adams, Senate chairman of the committee; Representatives Underhill of Somerville, Bowser of Wakefield, French of Somerville, and Richards of Malden.

The committee report is to be on the House calendar for Wednesday. At that time a motion probably will be made to fix a definite calendar date for the opening of debate. Since attendance is usually lighter on Fridays and Mondays, this date is expected to be fixed for next Tuesday afternoon. There is authority for believing the prohibition issue will not be settled in the Senate for at least two weeks after the House takes action.

In the House the first step is likely to be a motion to substitute a ratification bill for the Amendment referendum.

Representative Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, the House "whip," has stated that the lower branch can be depended upon to vote for ratification. In such event, the referendum bill would not go to the Senate at all.

In some quarters attempts are being made to justify the vote of the Federal Relations Committee by the recent action of the New York Legislature in favoring a referendum. An analysis of the New York vote reveals, however, that ratification had by far the strongest Republican support. Since the Massachusetts Legislature is almost 3 to 1 Republican, and since the state Republican organization has, to say the least, shown no hostility toward ratification at this session, the party line-up appears eminently favorable to prohibition.

FINAL VOTE ON WAR FINANCE BILL NEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General debate on the Administration's War Finance Corporation Bill will end in the House today. Majority Leader Kitchin hopes for a final vote on the measure by the end of the week.

There is less opposition to the measure in the House than there was in the Senate, only a very few in the lower body speaking against it. Those attacking the measure characterize it as revolutionary, and base their opposition on the ground of concentrating too much power in the hands of the President. On Saturday Representative Longworth of Ohio took advantage of the time allotted for debate to launch a bitter criticism of the Administration policy with regard to the management of the war. Yesterday Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the measure, but confined his remarks to what he termed as objectionable features in the pending measure. Administration leaders say that the measure will pass by a heavy majority.

FARMERS LEAGUE TO INDORSE CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A secret caucus of delegates to the State Convention of the Farmers Non-Partisan League is being held today to indorse candidates for all state and congressional offices. The names of those indorsed will be made public at the three days' convention which opens this afternoon in the Auditorium, with one delegate from every legislative district in the State in attendance. Senator Knute Nelson may be indorsed in conformance with the league's desire to emphasize its patriotism, former Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh of Little Falls is likely to be the candidate for Governor.

It is expected that between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000 of the new authorization will be sold during the third Liberty Loan campaign leaving between \$5,000,000,000 and \$6,000,000,000 of bonds authorized which would cover a fourth loan in the fall and, except for the unexpected, carry the Government over its financial problems until the end of 1918.

By making the third Liberty Loan in excess of \$5,000,000,000, the burden of war financing for the banks will be lessened. Income and excess profits taxes will reach their maximum during the early summer. By a large issue now, the banks will be given time to recover from these additional heavy payments on government account before a fourth loan is floated.



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DEFENSE COUNCILS' AUTHORITY DEFINED

Powers Enjoyed by Organizations Vary in States According to Rulings Under Which They Were Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Other articles upon this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor for March 16 and 18.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information shows in its national service handbook that the councils of defense or other similar organizations in the various states may be considered practically in three groups. In some states, that is, the organization consists of volunteer workers, in others appointments have been made by the Governor of the State, while in a third group the Legislature has expressly created a body for this purpose.

Colorado Organization

Council Acts Largely in Advisory Capacity to the Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colo.—The State Council of Defense in Colorado does not enjoy the almost unlimited powers that councils in some other states do. It is not a statutory body, but acts largely in an advisory capacity to the Governor. Even on request of the National Council of Defense, on whose request and under whose direction the State Council was organized, the State Council can take virtually no action which the Governor, if he chooses, cannot veto or annul.

The county councils of defense, organized to cooperate with the State Council, are also non-statutory bodies and have no authority which is beyond the power of the Governor to grant. It is understood definitely that, while the State Council may receive what virtually amount to orders from the National Council of Defense, these, in effect, are merely "requests" of the Governor, and may be set aside if the council (of which the Governor is a member) so wishes.

In this State, the council can make no expenditure without the consent of the Governor, who scrutinizes all vouchers.

Situation in Iowa

Authority Presumably Derived From Power Given to Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Ia.—The authority of the State Council of Defense in Iowa is presumably derived from powers given by the Legislature to the Governor, whereby he is given permission

(1) To call upon any citizen or agency of the State to assist him in protecting life and property;
(2) To enforce the laws of the State and of the United States;
(3) To vest these citizens and agencies with power to make arrests, with or without process, and to perform any duty now vested in any special agent, sheriff or police officer of the State;

(4) To organize a secret service, or a state constabulary, which may bear arms.

For these purposes \$50,000 was available. One million dollars was made available for the state military organizations.

Illinois Powers Broad

Authority Said to Be as Great as Could Be Given It by State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The powers of the Illinois State Council of Defense are very broad. It is said at the offices of the State Council that "its authority is as great as could be given to it by the State."

For the most part from information supplied by Levy Mayer, general counsel of the State Council, a member of the council and chairman of its committee on law and legislation, and also from the offices of the council and from the law creating it, the following statement as to its powers is made:

The Illinois State Council of Defense is answerable to no one. In fact, although it was appointed by the Governor, it is not even answerable to him in practice, though it is granted to be morally so.

Rather than being responsible to any state authority, the council is empowered to call on any officer or authority in the State for assistance. The section of the law of May 1, 1917, creating the council, reads on this point: "All officers, departments, institutions and agencies of the state government, and all local and municipal officers, shall cooperate with and render such aid and assistance as the State Council of Defense may require."

The Illinois State Council of Defense is absolutely independent of the National Council of Defense, it is further stated.

Powers of the State Council are thus defined in the law: "1. To adopt rules for its internal government and procedure; 2. To form advisory and other committees outside of its membership; 3. To organize subordinate bodies for its assistance in special investigations; 4. To appoint, without reference to the State Civil Service Law, experts, stenographers and clerks and to fix their compensation; 5. To make full investigation as to all questions directly or indirectly relating to or bearing upon the powers or duties vested in it by this act, and to subpoena witnesses and to require their testimony and to compel the production of account books and files and all papers and documents relevant

to any investigation or matter which may be under consideration by it."

Duties are specified as fourfold, to wit: "1. To cooperate with and assist the Council of National Defense in the execution of its duties prescribed by an Act of Congress, etc. 2. To cooperate with councils of defense in other states in so far as such cooperation is in harmony with the policies of the Council of National Defense. 3. To carry out within the State of Illinois such plans of national defense as are mutually agreed upon between it and the Council of National Defense. 4. To recommend to the Governor and to the General Assembly the enactment of such laws as are, in its judgment, necessary, in time of war, to the common defense or the public welfare."

In the counties, there have not been organized in Illinois as in various other states, county councils of defense which are miniature reproductions of the State Council. The Illinois State Council has not delegated its power to the county organization and does not so delegate them except in special instances. The county body in Illinois is the county executive committee. This is made up of the chairmen of various county committees such as on finance, food, fuel and conservation, publicity, liberty loan, plus the members of the county auxiliary committee. The duties of the auxiliary committee are designated in part to be "to carry on such activities of the State Council as may be delegated to it."

The county executive committee elects its own chairman and reports direct to the State Council of Defense. The county organization in Illinois, as it is described to this bureau, is largely advisory and administrative. While the county organization is desired to have initiative, the State Council as stated, largely retains its powers and delegates them to the county when it wishes it to investigate, carry out orders, and report.

The available appropriation was \$50,000.

Council in Wisconsin

Power Given to Subpoena Witnesses and Compel Production of Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The Wisconsin Council of Defense was created by an act of the Legislature approved and in force April 12, 1917. It consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor. The Governor is ex-officio a member of the council. The council elects its own chairman. The joint finance committee of the Legislature is constituted a committee on taxation and finance, to act with the Council of Defense. The council was created to assist the Governor in bringing about the highest effectiveness within the State, and the coordination of all state efforts with those of other states and of the Federal Government. It has the power to form advisory committees from outside of its membership, and to organize subordinate agencies for investigation. The council is required:

(1) To cooperate with the National Council of Defense, and with the councils of defense in other states;
(2) To compile data, to conduct investigations, and to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature;

(3) To advise the Governor whenever in its opinion there exists a serious scarcity of food, fuel, or other articles of common necessity, or when, in its opinion, unreasonable or excessive profits are being made in the manufacture and supply of necessities for the common defense;

(4) Whenever required, to form a part of a legislative committee of the whole, in connection with matters relating to the common defense or legislation relating to funds or supplies.

The council has power to subpoena witnesses, to require their testimony and to compel the production of books, files, papers and documents in any investigation. In case of the refusal of any person to comply with its subpoena, the courts are required to order the offender to comply with the subpoena, and any failure to obey the order of the court subjects the person to punishment for contempt of court.

All state, county and municipal officers, departments, boards and institutions, and all citizens of the state are required to cooperate with the Council of Defense.

The council may draw upon a certain fund to meet all necessary expenses.

The council is required to establish special classes for intensified training of nurses. For this purpose, the council has available an appropriation of \$15,000.

Whenever the council determines that a serious scarcity of food, fuel, seeds, or any other property necessary for the common defense, or welfare, obtains or seems likely to obtain, while the United States is at war, it is authorized to take possession of such amounts of property as it may deem to be required for the common defense or for the common welfare, upon payment or offer to pay a just compensation for the property taken.

The council may also take possession of warehouses, buildings or other storage facilities which may be necessary to care for the property taken. These actions, however, are subject to specified proceedings before the courts to review the orders and determinations of the council. The council is authorized to store, handle, sell, or otherwise distribute the property taken, in such a manner as it shall deem advisable. For these purposes, the council has available whatever funds may be necessary.

INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC LEAGUE TO MEET

CHICAGO, Ill.—Announcement is made by officers of the National Industrial Traffic League that the spring meeting of the league will be held at Hotel La Salle in this city on Thursday and Friday of this week.

LENIENCY SHOWN BREWERS DEPLOYED

Two United States Senators Assail National Policy Which Permits Continued Waste of Grains in Manufacture of Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The use of grain for brewing and kindred purposes was vigorously assailed in the United States Senate on Monday when Senator Sherman of Illinois and Senator Norris of Nebraska made objection to the national policy which permits this abuse of agricultural products.

Senator Norris said the President had full powers since last August to put an immediate stop to all breweries and to conserve thereby grain vitally needed both by the United States and the Allies. The Nebraska Senator asserted that he himself would have liked to have enacted legislation for this purpose when the United States entered the war and steps were taken to conserve resources, but, he said, powers vested in the President were deemed ample to deal with the problem.

Senator Sherman said that when the farmers are asked to plant more than ever, and every one is asked to conserve food, the use of grain for beer is manifestly inconsistent with a policy of conservation.

It is not likely that Congress will take any steps to shut down the breweries, as it is believed that the President has all the power necessary in this direction.

Should the Administration, however, determine by a stroke of the pen to stop all breweries in the United States, the great majority of the legislative branch of the Government will give unstinted support to such a move.

Senators and congressmen who can see no justification whatever for this waste of food have all along maintained that such a policy is inevitable for reasons of economic retrenchment and for the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States several months ago, at a time when congestion on the roads first began to assume serious proportions, pointed to the great amount of car space and the large amount of motive power used in the transportation of brewery products.

When the coal shortage struck some sections of the country, it was pointed out that the coal used in the breweries might have been available for the domestic consumer and for industries essential to the prosecution of the war. Nothing, however, was done in the matter, though the authorities in Washington, including Fuel Administrator Garfield and the Council of National Defense, were urged to take a definite stand to save coal and motive power.

From several sections of the country where the women were appealed to on patriotic grounds to avoid waste of all kinds and to conserve food, complaints have come to Washington that in the face of this nation-wide campaign for conservation the brewers and distillers were given a free hand to use the products of the farms, without let or hindrance as far as the Administration was concerned. These complaints are daily getting more audible and more insistent.

LITHUANIANS PLAN FOR RELIEF SOCIETY

BOSTON, Mass.—Delegates from 19 Lithuanian organizations representing a membership of approximately 20,000 gathered Monday evening at the St. Peter's and Paul's Hall and formed an organization with the object of aiding financially and morally all the soldiers and sailors of Lithuanian birth or parentage who are now serving the United States in this war. The organization not only will care for the soldiers and sailors themselves but will also render aid to their relatives and families wherever such aid may be necessary.

A committee of six was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the organization. Those appointed are: the Rev. J. Dobuzinskis, John E. Karosas, the Rev. F. J. Juskauskis, Stanley Norunkas, J. M. Peculis and John Adamavicius.

In order that the work of the organization be not delayed, the following officers were elected: President, John E. Karosas, vice-president, Andrew Zaleskia, executive secretary, John J. Roman, financial secretary, Vladislaus Paulauskas; treasurer, Matthew Zoba; chaplain, the Rev. F. J. Juskauskis; trustees, Miss Ona Meskuskaitis, John Vilksius and Pranas Tokielis.

A campaign is soon to be started to raise funds for books for the Lithuanian soldiers and sailors.

VIOLATION CHARGED TO MILK DISTRIBUTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Violation by H. P. Hood & Sons, milk distributors of Boston, of the order of the New England Regional Milk Commission, of Jan. 6, was charged by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University and member of the commission, and the Hood firm was informed that it was in danger of losing its license to distribute milk, at the hearing at the State House today by the commission for the purpose of determining the price of milk in Boston during the next three months.

The chief subject before the commission today was the disposition of the surplus milk and a plan drawn up by the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, dealing with this subject, was laid

before the commission for its approval.

Attorney for H. P. Hood & Sons admitted that in submitting to the commission in December its figures covering disposition of the surplus, it omitted statements that part of the milk received at Newport, Vt., was diverted to its condensary in St. Albans, Vt.

Dr. Lowell claimed that the Hood Company, in withholding such information, had not played fair with other dealers, that it violated the order of the commission, when it reduced the price to farmers supplying milk to the condensary and that the commission had power to revoke its license.

Early in the session, Richard Patten, secretary of the New England Milk Producers' Association, also charged the Hood firm with violating the agreement in cutting off producers from sending their milk supplies, and asked the commission to direct the Hood firm to compensate such producers for losses. Charles P. Hood replied that his company did not believe that it was bound to take milk contracted for if it found it could not handle the entire supply.

LODGING HOUSE MEASURE FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Greater cooperation between civil and military authorities in enforcing lodging house and hotel rules for the protection of the present and future soldiers and sailors of the United States was urged at a hearing by the Public Health Committee in the State House today on this subject. Considerable attention was paid the remarks of United States army and navy officers who appeared on behalf of the "act to provide for the licensing, inspection and regulation of hotels and private lodging houses."

This act has the support of Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding general of the seventy-sixth division, Camp Devens; Rear Admiral Wood, commandant of the first naval district; Captain Alec. N. Thomson, representing the surgeon-general of the army, the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities and the Council of National Defense; and Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal Church, spoke in high terms on behalf of this measure.

MECHANICS LEAVE; CANNOT GET COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Information has been forwarded to James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, and fuel authorities at Washington by Percy R. Barbour, chairman of the local fuel committee, that scores of skilled mechanics, who were residing in Quincy and employed at the Fore River Shipbuilding Yards, have left the city because of lack of coal. It is estimated that only one day's supply is in the yards of coal dealers.

The complaint of the shortage of coal for household use is heard principally in the sections of the city where the shipworkers reside. These men have crowded into buildings, where no opportunity was afforded to plan for exceptionally heavy fuel demands.

Mr. Barbour has made several trips to Washington, but they have not produced relief. It is reported that the Fore River Shipbuilding plant has only two weeks' supply on hand.

EMPLOYERS OF LABOR CONFERENCE

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall is to preside at an important meeting in the auditorium of the State House Wednesday afternoon to which employers of labor all over New England have been called by the Boston Committee on Public Safety acting at the proposal of Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

The principal speakers are to be two prominent labor men of England, W. Appleton, secretary of the British General Federation of Trade Unions, and Joshua Butterworth, representing the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Union, who have come to this country under the auspices of the British Government to tell employers here how some of the labor problems have been solved in England. Many of the same problems are now confronting employers in this country. The meeting will begin at 3 o'clock.

EXAMINATION BILL TO THIRD READING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Without debate the House of Representatives advanced to a third reading Monday afternoon the bill to require physicians to personally examine a public school pupil before granting a certificate of exemption from vaccination.

The question of passing the State Convention Bill over Governor McCall's veto, was postponed until Thursday, at the request of Representative Hays of Boston, because many members were absent Monday attending town meetings.

HOME ON FURLOUGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

A CANADIAN PORT—Men of the First Canadian contingent are arriving home in considerable numbers this week. Five steamers have disembarked returned soldiers, two at one port and three at another. All married men of the First Canadian contingent are receiving three months' furlough, and have their expenses paid for a trip home. Those who arrived today left France on Feb. 18. A large number of the "First" are wearing decorations. Among the returned is J. C. Kerr, the first Nova Scotian to receive the Victoria Cross.

WOMEN ARE HELD AS GERMAN AGENTS

One of the Quartet Arrested by Secret Service Men Was Friend of Count von Bernstorff—Documents Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mme. Despina Davidowitch Storch, known also as Baroness de Beville and suspected of working in Germany's interests, has been arrested by federal agents. With her were taken Mrs. Charlotte Nix, Baron Henry de Beville and a man who gives his name as Count Roubert de Clairmont.

Mme. Storch was born a Turk and claims to be the divorced wife of a French army officer. Secret agents have traced her movements in Paris, Madrid, Rome, London and Havana. It is said \$3000 was given her by a foreign official before she left Europe, that she was a friend of Count von Bernstorff here during the neutrality of the United States and in a safety deposit box she rented have been found many documents, including some correspondence in code said to have come from important persons. Mrs. Nix is said to have received \$3000 from Count von Bernstorff. It is expected the four will be deported.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The French law covering espionage cases provides for much more drastic action than can be taken under United States laws. In fact, under the present laws, it is explained, women cannot even be interned in this country.

Hindu and Woman Held Charged With Conspiracy With Others to Work for Republic in India

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sallendra Nath Ghose, a Hindu, and a young woman named Agnes Smedley known also, according to the authorities, as Agnes Brundin, were arrested here on Monday. Ghose, who is under indictment in the Federal Courts in San Francisco with Franz Bopp, German consul, and others for plotting a military uprising in India, was charged with being a fugitive from justice.

They were accused also by Charles L. Loyd of the United States Intelligence Service with violating the Espionage Act by representing themselves to be diplomatic agents of the Indian Nationalist Party.

COAL DEALERS TO HOLD CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Problems of the New England coal dealers are to be discussed at the annual convention of the New England Coal Dealers Association here on Wednesday and Thursday. More than 500 members of the association are expected to attend.

The convention will open Wednesday morning with an exhibition of coal handling machinery, supplies used in the trade and motor trucks. Mayor Stacy will welcome the delegates in the afternoon, and in the evening a dinner is to be held at Hotel Kimball.

Officers are to be elected Thursday morning, after which persons familiar with the fuel situation in New England and the prospects for securing an adequate supply next winter are to speak. James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, is to speak on the coal situation on Thursday afternoon.

SALE FORBIDDEN OF BIBLE STUDY BOOK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because "The Finished Mystery," a Bible study textbook, described patriotism as a "certain delusion" and a "narrow-minded hatred of other peoples," and as a "work of Satan," distribution of the book was forbidden on Monday by the Department of Justice, acting under the Espionage Act. The book purports to be the work of Charles T. Russell, and was published in Brooklyn by the People's Pulpit Association.

COMPROMISE TAX BILL IS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A compromise on Mayor Peters' tax limit bill was reported favorably in the Legislature Monday by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. The committee's bill would authorize an increase in the limit of the city of Boston amounting to \$3 over the present limit, for this year only. No attempt is made to fix any limit for 1919 or 1920.

HOUSING MEASURES URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator King of Utah today called at the White House, and recommended to President Wilson the early institution of a national labor policy. He urged that the Government speed up the work of eliminating industrial unrest, and promised to work for a speedy enactment of bills providing for housing munition workers and for the establishment of new government employment agencies.

CAPTAIN LEMEDEC FREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Capt. Aime Lemede of the ship Mont Blanc has been discharged by Judge Russell on a writ of habeas corpus. Captain Lemede, Pilot Mackey and Commander Wyatt, chief examining officer, were all committed to the Supreme Court on a charge of manslaughter, the two first mentioned are now free, and only Commander Wyatt will come before the Supreme Court for trial at the Supreme Court sessions which begin today.

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SYNDICATE BUYS COAL AND TIMBER LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Announcement has been made here of the purchase by a syndicate of Chicago and New York men of 125,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Leslie, Perry and Clay counties in Kentucky. Development, which will begin within a short time, will involve the construction of a railroad line 50 miles long. Included in the syndicate are: F. S. Peabody, Morton Butler, Peabody, Houghling & Co., William Wrigley Jr., John Hopkins, George Getz and Samuel Insull, all of Chicago; William & Peters and Harry Payne Whitney of New York, and T. C. Fuller of Lexington, Ky.

MORE PAY FOR POSTAL MEN RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Flat pay increases of 15 per cent for all employees in the postal service, whether on an annual salary or day pay basis, was recommended today by the Senate post office sub-committee, in revising the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

ABSENTEES VOTING BILL

HARTFORD, Conn.—The General Assembly for the second time since the Civil War, met in special session today, for the purpose of adopting legislation permitting Connecticut electors who may be out of the State in the military or naval service of the United States to vote in the elections in the fall. The constitution makes no provision for such voting. Following the usual procedure the bill was put into the House and Senate and then sent to the Judiciary Committee. It was expected to come before both branches for final action some time this afternoon.

PRICE OF GAS ADVANCED

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Gas Light Company on Monday announced a second increase in the price of gas since last August, advancing from \$1.25 gross 1000 feet to \$1.35 for Brockton, and a 20-cent increase for Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Avon, Randolph, Holbrook and Stoughton, which towns are supplied by the company. Increased costs of manufacturing materials is given for the increase, which becomes operative March 20.

THRIFT STAMPS POPULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At the end of the first 10 days of March, thrift stamp sales in St. Louis totaled \$5,227,000. It is claimed that St. Louis leads the country on percentage of its quota, having sold 20 per cent of its allotment.

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TEXAS DRY ZONE PLAN IS APPROVED

Determination of Gov. Hobby to Safeguard Army Camps Is Indorsed—Prohibition Favored

DALLAS, Tex.—"Governor Hobby's announcement that he will advocate the passage of the 10-mile law" to stop sales of liquor within 10 miles of any cantonment or camp of soldiers of the United States Army seems to have met with general approval," J. W. Mahan, secretary of the Hobby-for-Governor campaign committee, says, according to The Dallas News.

"We have had a large number of visitors and also telephone calls from a number of prominent men who have enthusiastically approved the Governor's course. He has deliberated long and hard on the proposition and his decision and announcement is in line with what he believes to be the best interests of the State and the soldiers."

"In fact, such action could have been forecast from two paragraphs in his platform announcement, published in the Sunday papers of Jan. 6, and his action is certainly very consistent with his expressions then, which were as follows:

"I believe prohibition should be submitted to vote of the people in the form of a constitutional amendment at the earliest possible moment, which, of course, will be at the next regular session of the Legislature, and I pledge myself and my administration, if elected, to recommend submission to the vote of the people and to use every proper means to bring about submission. It must be borne in mind that the constitutional amendment can be submitted only at a regular session of the Legislature."

"The federal authorities have the power at any time to forbid sale of liquors in cities and towns where military camps and soldiers are located, but this does not lessen the obligations resting upon the state administration to do everything possible to procure clean and wholesome surroundings for these young men in these encampments, and I shall diligently exercise every power of the Governor's office for raising these conditions to the highest possible standard, and if conditions arise under which legislation on this particular subject, in my judgment, may become necessary for the accomplishment of these purposes, I will not hesitate to recommend such legislation in regular or special session of the Legislature as the necessities may require."

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SOUTHERN SLAVS
FOR SEPARATION

Emigrants From Austria-Hungary Resident in Switzerland Appeal to Entente States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland.—A meeting of Southern Slav-emigrants from Austria-Hungary which was recently held in Geneva under the presidency of Dr. Ivo Wesselinowitch adopted the following resolution:

"Prompted by the speech made by the British Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, to the Congress of Trade Union Delegates on Jan. 5, 1918, and by the message of the President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, to the American Congress on Jan. 9, 1918, the Southern Slav emigrants from Austria-Hungary residing in Switzerland have addressed the following manifesto to the governments and peoples of the Entente states:

"The Serbo-Croat-Slovene people, enslaved by Austria-Hungary, has endeavored on countless occasions to secure for itself conditions for an endurable national life and development within the boundaries of the Hapsburg Monarchy. In the stormy year of 1918 the Vienna authorities made certain concessions to the wishes and demands of our people. A patent issued by the Emperor of Austria created the autonomous Serbian waywodeship (palatinate); at the same time the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia was solemnly promised broad autonomy, or rather semi-independence. Yet a short time afterward, in 1917, when, after the Treaty of Prague, the external menace to the existence of Austria-Hungary had disappeared, all these solemn promises and written obligations were trodden under foot. The Serbian waywodeship was abolished; Croatia-Slavonia left to the mercy of the Magyars; Fiume, an essentially integral part of Croatia, converted into a 'corpus separatum' of the Hungarian crown; the Slovene land cut up into six administrative provinces. Similar treatment was experienced by our brethren in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The series of breaches of internal treaties cited was completed in 1918, again to the detriment of our nation, by the breach of an international treaty. Contrary to the stipulations of Article 25 of the Berlin Congress, Austria-Hungary carried through the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, one-sidedly and against the will of the people.

"Convinced by such sad experiences in its own past and in that of the other subject peoples of Austria-Hungary that the rulers of the Hapsburg Monarchy can never permanently reconcile themselves with the idea of national right and the sacredness of treaty obligations, and recognizing that the Austro-Magyar system of government makes all progress within the order of the Hapsburg Monarchy impossible, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene people of Austria-Hungary are determined to fight for complete independence; for the breaking of all bonds, whether political or dynastic, that chain it to Austria-Hungary, and for union with Serbia and Montenegro. The declaration of the unity of our entire people, of the enslaved portion of it as well as of the free, in the years immediately preceding the present war; the Serbo-Croat-Slovene volunteer legions formed by former Austro-Hungarian soldiers and citizens which have fought and are fighting in this war side by side with the soldiers of

the Entente countries against their former oppressors; the declarations of the free representatives of our people in the Southern Slav Committee—all this is the expression of this firm determination.

"Convinced by undoubted proof gained from the past of the Hapsburg Monarchy that, even if, under the pressure of this war evoked by them in concert with the Prussian authorities, the rulers of Austria-Hungary agreed to grant apparent autonomy to the peoples of Austria-Hungary, and among them to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene people, they would seize in this instance as they have always done hitherto the first opportunity of trampling underfoot the obligations entered upon, and of exposing Europe to fresh wars; knowing that assent to a further maintenance of the Hapsburg Monarchy, even though it were in altered form, would be tantamount to an assent to that state of affairs that produced this war, that it would deliver up the oppressed peoples of Austria-Hungary helpless to Germanization and Magyarization, and would facilitate the building-up of a Mittel-Europa militarized to the highest degree—this meeting of Serbo-Croat-Slovene emigrants resident in Switzerland appeals to the governments and peoples of the Entente states:

"May they regard the demands of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene people in Austria-Hungary for liberation and union with Serbia and Montenegro in a united, free, independent and democratic state, as well as the necessity for the creation in Central Europe of independent national states on the basis of the self-determination of peoples, as a demand of justice, as an imperative need of civilized humanity, and as a condition of permanent peace in Europe."

MILK PRICES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In confirmation of the statement made by Lord Rhonda to a deputation from the National Farmers Union on Jan. 31, the following official announcement is issued jointly by the Board of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food. The normal maximum prices to be paid by dairymen to milk producers from April 1 to Sept. 30 will be as follows:

Per gal. Per gal.
April, May, June, July, Aug. and Sept. 1s. 3d.
May and June 1s. 3d. Aug. and Sept. 1s. 3d.

These prices have been decided upon after close consideration of the probable costs of production during the spring and summer months; they do not include the cost of delivery to the purchaser's station. Though this arrangement makes the purchaser responsible for the cost of delivery, it does not alter the custom by which the farmer is responsible for insuring delivery to the purchaser's station; the producer's liability will not end until the buyer obtains delivery. These prices are to be regarded as maximum prices. But if circumstances should make it necessary, it will be open to the Food Controller, in consultation with the president of the Board of Agriculture, to raise the price to a sufficiently remunerative level. In contrasting the above prices with the corresponding prices last year, it should not be forgotten that last year's prices included the cost of delivery from the farm to the purchaser's station. Further, it is now intended that summer and winter prices shall be independent and cover the costs of production during the period, instead of allowing such a profit in the summer as would make up for losses in the winter. The current winter prices were arranged on a scale which was intended to cover the costs of winter production in 1917-18.

DRY AMENDMENT
NOT ON THE LIST

Special Session of Nebraska Legislature Called to Act on War and German Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—Governor Neville today issued a call for a special session of the Legislature to convene on March 26. Ten subjects were announced for the consideration of the representatives, but the National Prohibition Amendment was not among them, and, under the state law, the Legislature cannot consider matters further than those for which the special session was called. The first subject named by the Governor for consideration is the enactment of the necessary machinery for permitting soldiers from Nebraska to vote in any part of the world and the counting of these votes.

Another item is the enactment of legislation protecting the civil rights of soldiers and sailors when they are out of the State on business. An act defining sedition and sabotage and providing punishment, and another so to change the voting laws that an enemy alien cannot vote are recommended for passage. One of the most significant recommendations calls for the repeal of the law under which the German language is taught in grade schools of the state.

SHIPPING PROBLEMS
IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The House of Commons Select Committee on National Expenditure, of which Mr. Herbert Samuel is chairman, has recently issued its third report, dealing with shipping delays and questions connected with labor in shipbuilding yards. The subcommittee considers that the problem of discharging vessels has a most important bearing on the scarcity of tonnage, and in this connection they have been much impressed with the valuable work done by the transport workers' battalions. These battalions, the subcommittee states, are a mobile body, composed largely of skilled stevedores drawn temporarily from the army for use in supplementing the civilian labor resources at the ports. Men from the battalions are only drafted to the ports when it is clear that civilian labor is insufficient, and as soon as the immediate needs of the moment are met, they are withdrawn for service elsewhere. The whole of the men belonging to the battalions are fully employed, but the numbers are insufficient to provide for present needs, and the committee strongly urge that more

men should be made available for this important work.

The practice in the shipbuilding trade of paying overtime rates from a certain hour of the day, irrespective of whether the men have worked the full normal day, is condemned by the subcommittee as extravagant and as likely to prove an inducement to the men to absent themselves during the ordinary working hours. A system of time-keeping introduced by the Admiralty, they state, had proved successful in reducing the amount of lost time, and the subcommittee, therefore, propose a considerable extension of the scheme. Sunday labor they condemn as uneconomical both in regard to actual cost and to amount of output, and the course of confining Sunday labor entirely to urgent work is strongly advocated.

On the question of coal for the navy the subcommittee consider a greater use should be made of Scottish coal in order to relieve the strain on the railways in supplying the fleet with Welsh coal. They therefore propose that the subject should be fully considered by the Admiralty and the Coal Controller.

POLICE CHIEF HELD
IN PLOT INQUIRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—After discovering what appeared to be a plot involving Chief of Police Igaravidez of Arecibo to aid the escape of Adolf Koester, a detained alien enemy, from the San Juan penitentiary, Lieut. Virgil Baker, U. S. N., accompanied by 15 United States marines and several federal officials, has placed Chief Igaravidez under arrest for examination. The supposed plot was revealed by a letter addressed to Koester, who is now interned at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and which was intercepted there and sent back for investigation. The letter was typewritten on insular police stationery, and was supposed to be signed by Chief Igaravidez, but after investigation it was shown that the signature was not his.

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PRISON REFORMS
ARE ADVOCATED

Lieut.-Commander Thomas Mott Osborne Addresses New England Dry Goods Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Reform in the attitude of the law, the Government and the public toward those who are sent to prisons, was declared to be a necessary step toward teaching prisoners to be dependable and independent, by Lieut.-Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, commandant at the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., speaking Monday evening at the annual meeting of the New England Dry Goods Association at the Boston City Club. Before he spoke the association adopted resolutions favoring public control of the Boston Elevated Railway Company as recommended by the Public Service Commission.

"Under our prison system," said Lieut.-Commander Osborne, "we make criminals of men who otherwise might be made useful members of society. The prison system is the worst kind of Prussianism," he continued. "We are a democracy, and

the fundamental of a democracy is to give a man a sense of responsibility in himself and toward others by giving him liberty.

"The absurdity of our whole prison system—the old system—is proved by the fact that two-thirds of the men in prison have been in prison before. Any process of treating criminals which is not reformatory is worse than useless. The question is not how to keep men inside a prison, but how to prepare these men to come back into the life of the world."

He enlarged upon the necessity of appointing proper wardens and prison attendants, and said that the worst feature of crime in the United States was the fact that police were so largely in league with criminals—as grafters, and cited instances where that was actually the case.

APPOINTMENT IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The King has approved the appointment of Sir James Meston, K. C. S. I., as financial member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir William Meyer, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E. In order to enable Sir James Meston to take a short period of leave before assuming charge it has been arranged that change of office should take place at the end of August next.

FARMERS ORGANIZE
TO WIN DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York Federation of Agriculture, a new organization for farmers founded at Syracuse on Feb. 20, held its second meeting at Poughkeepsie. Its object is to federate all farmers' organizations in the State in order that it may take political action during the year. Party leaders are frankly concerned over the growing activity of the federation, and it is known that attempts have been made by politicians to make peace with the leaders.

The only definite program so far set forth by the federation is included in a platform enunciated at the Poughkeepsie meeting, which demands, among other things, the elimination of politics from the state administration of agricultural affairs and the repeal of the State Food Law enacted for the war period, and abolition of the food commission, consisting of three members; opposes governmental price fixing of foodstuffs, and indorses the Federal Woman's Suffrage Amendment.

In the speeches there was much criticism of the state agricultural administration, the charge being made that it was controlled by politicians.

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NATIONALIZING OF EDUCATION URGED

Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner, Says Time Has Come to Lay Aside the Point of View of Place

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—As the nation's sons, its money and its commerce have been drawn into common units to "justify" a new nation's faith in democracy, so Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, calls upon the educators of the nation to lay aside the point of view of place and think of education in the terms of a nation and its needs. An address on this subject was made by Dr. Smith at the recent meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association at Atlantic City.

"Education in a democracy for the upbuilding and perfecting of democracy must be universal and efficient. At present, in America, it is neither universal nor efficient," says Dr. Smith. "To think in terms of larger units, and to widen the boundaries of our responsibility, these are definitely the needs of the hour."

"It is a matter of common knowledge that today in America, the richest country in the world, hundreds of thousands of children sit under untrained and underpaid teachers. This is so because we cling to the neighborhood idea of initiative support and control of education," Dr. Smith went on and pointed to the unschooled immigrant, the education of the Negro and of rural education as offering problems for the nation's fundamental interest in their right solution. He insists that the educators of the country should now be teaching, preaching and working for a realization in very fact of an American system of education, made in America for America."

As a major premise he submits that the time has arrived when the resources and common purpose of the people should get behind the educational program and that "wealth should be taxed wherever it is for the education of the children wherever they may live, for the solution of educational problems wherever found, for the production of that equality of educational opportunity without which democracy can never realize itself to the full."

The fixing of general standards, of courses, terms, teachers' qualifications, extent of school privileges are among the matters which Dr. Smith believes are proper for state administration. The conduct of the schools within the bounds so determined are matters of local administration he thinks and state departments would come to grief in interfering with them. It is the business of the state agency, he maintains, to give effect to those things which the people of the State as a whole come to approve. With funds to equalize the costs, there must, of course, in his opinion, be power to compel action if need be.

FILMS ARE WATCHED FOR SPY MESSAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—That the Government recognizes the motion picture film as a dangerous avenue for the spreading of German propaganda and for conveying messages to and from German spies, is evidenced by the secret order received by John B. Elliott, collector of customs, calling for a rigid censorship of all films manufactured in Southern California for exhibition in any foreign country, with the exception of England, France, Italy and Japan. For the past six months all motion picture films intended for exhibition in Mexico have been censored.

LIEUTENANT LLOYD'S "TALES OF THE V. C."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—On the night of May 25-26, 1915, the Twenty-fourth London Regiment (the Queen's) went forward to attack the German positions near Ginchy Village, on the left of the La Bassee Canal, says Lieut. J. P. Lloyd in "Tales of the V. C." The Germans were entrenched on the forward slope of the low hill, but in spite of this the nature of the attack was forced out of the first line with "bomb and bayonet." Encouraged by their success, the Queen's made valiant attempts to gain more ground, but the Germans had had time to reorganize their defense and offered a stubborn resistance. Again and again the British bombers tried to bomb their way into the enemy's trenches, but the Germans, being on higher ground, were able to outrange them. When day broke, few of the bombers who had gone into action with the Queen's were left unscathed.

It was for his wonderful bravery throughout this grim struggle that Private Keyworth was awarded the Victoria Cross. The simple story in The London Gazette which describes his conduct gives comparatively little indication of the courage and endurance which he displayed that night.

When Private Keyworth, with the other bombers of his company, arrived at the foot of the German parapet, he found that while the enemy could easily reach him with their bombs, his own were continually falling short. And, in an attack, there is no room for wasted bombs. The attackers must often carry their supplies a long way; the defenders have them ready to their hands. But he soon solved that problem. He determined to stand on the parapet. That he would almost certainly be killed did not weigh with him at all.

He could throw farther—that was all that mattered. Down below he had had cover of a sort. Up there on the parapet he was an easy target for enemy German sniper and bomber within range.

He stood on that parapet for two whole hours, continuously throwing the bombs which his comrades passed up to him from below. In that time he threw nearly 200. And each bomb weighs a pound and a half. At last the time came when even he could do no more, and he staggered down from his place on the parapet. Afterward, when he had partially recovered his strength he made a gallant attempt to rescue one of his officers, who had been wounded and was lying on the German parapet, but the officer waved him away when he approached, as the enemy's fire was so heavy that no one could have come through it alive.

PROBATION SYSTEM CHANGES PROPOSED

BOSTON, Mass.—Sweeping changes in the probation system of the State are recommended in the report of the commission on probation on the methods of parole from county jails and houses of correction, upon which a hearing was given by the legislative committee on judiciary Monday.

Providing a bill of nine sections drafted by the commission is favorably acted upon, county commissioners shall constitute county boards of parole and extraordinary powers are extended to probation officers. In the handling of drunkenness cases, however, it is proposed to draw a tight rein upon what is claimed to have been the practice of paroling offenders without the proper degree of consideration of the cases and without consent of judges.

Probation Commissioner Herbert C. Parsons asserted that there have been instances in which prisoners were released even before they were committed to jail after receiving their sentence.

SPRINGFIELD INQUIRY REPORT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Dismissal of Frederick H. Clark, superintendent of the department of streets and engineering, and request for the resignation of Alderman G. Clarence A. Fuller are recommendations made by the special committee of the city council which has been investigating the dealings of Thomas O. Berry of Revere, Mass., with officials of the city of Springfield. The report also advises that the evidence taken during the investigation be placed in the hands of Joseph B. Ely, district attorney. Mr. Berry faces trial in Suffolk County on a charge of alleged larceny. He is at liberty under bonds. Mr. Berry formerly had the contract for the disposal of the waste of this city. The special councilman committee asserts that Superintendent Clark received gifts of money and other presents from Mr. Berry.

MAYOR PETERS VETOES ORDER

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters on Monday night vetoed the order of the Boston city council appointing Standish Wilcox, editor of the City Record in Mayor Curley's administration, to the position of assistant in the city messenger's office. The salary was to have been \$1400 a year. The Mayor says in his veto that the order would create an unnecessary position in the office of the city messenger and that the city messenger had told the councilmen in executive committee that he did not need an additional assistant.

BRICKLAYERS ELECT OFFICERS

WATERVILLE, Me.—John Grundy of Skowhegan was elected president of the Maine State Conference, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Unions Monday. Other officers are Edwin H. Maddox of Bangor, vice-president, and Patrick F. Gorman of Lewiston, secretary-treasurer. Resolutions pledging loyalty to the Government and declaring for government ownership of public utilities, and state ownership of water powers were adopted. The next conference will be held in Lewiston in March, 1919.

JAPAN HONORS AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Emperor of Japan has conferred imperial orders on five Americans for their encouragement of friendship between the United States and Japan. The recipients are former Mayor Mitchell of this city, Judge Elbert H. Gary, former Mayor Curley and Dr. Morton Prince of Boston, and Mayor Clark Burdick of Newport, R. I.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Tryouts started today for the new play "Mrs. Brumstead-Leigh," to be given on May 3 by the Simmons Dramatic Club. Final tryouts will be held Thursday. Miss Emily Hale has been chosen as coach for the play. The juniors have decided to have a junior assembly on April 27. Simmons College will close for its spring vacation Friday and will reopen on April 3.

NEW FOOD OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made of the appointment of H. L. Russell, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, as chief of the butter and egg section of the Food Administration. He succeeds George E. Haskell, who resigned to attend to his business interests, but who retains an advisory relationship with the administration.

DESIGNER TO FACE CHARGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Theodore E. Ferris, of New York, formerly chief designer for the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, will appear before the Senate Ship Investigating Committee Thursday to answer charges of irregularities in connection with his services with the corporation.

THEATERS

"Cheating Cheaters"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Cheating Cheaters," play in four acts by Max March, first time in Boston at Park Square Theater, evening of March 18, 1918. The cast:
Steve Wilson.....James Marlowe
Antonio Verdi.....Edouard Durand
George Brockton.....Martin L. Alsop
Neil Brockton.....Anne Sutherland
Nell Carey.....Ellen
Mrs. Palmer.....Frank Monroe
Mrs. Palmer.....Winifred Harris
Grace Palmer.....Gypsy O'Brien
Tom Palmer.....Edward Ellis
Edward Palmer.....Arthur Barry
Phil Preston.....J. M. Holicky
Morton T. Hanley.....Fletcher Harvey
Holmes.....John Sharkey

BOSTON, Mass.—"Cheating Cheaters" does and is a number of things which make it acceptable to audiences of this day and generation. We have grown accustomed to demand certain things of our stage entertainment. We have raised up unyielding standards of stage morality, stage patriotism and stage conduct, to say nothing of minor matters like dress and deportment. We insist that whatever is offered shall rigidly conform. When we go to the "movies" our standards are even more inflexible. No matter how much "vamping" may have been done during the course of the action, virtue must triumph emphatically at the end, and that ending, we ask, shall be happy. Whenever our good President is mentioned, or the United States flag floats for a moment, we must break into immediate applause. Our hero must wear a sport shirt, and our heroine must have a chance sometime during the course of the scenario to wear a party gown. We are less insistent on the spoken drama conventions, but nevertheless, these are well defined, and "Cheating Cheaters" observes them carefully, to the satisfaction of audience and box office.

It would never do for a reviewer to tell the story of this play; that would take all the edge off seeing the show, and "Cheating Cheaters" is a sprightly show to see. The plot hinges on the efforts of a gang of crooks to steal a collection of jewels. To satisfy those demands which we make on our playwrights, the audience is fooled, the crooks are fooled by each other, and finally everybody is fooled by the detective. It is a well-written play, pruned of all encumbrances of plot and action, swiftly moving and engaging.

The term "competent cast," which sometimes charitably covers a multitude of sins, may here be used boldly and honestly. There are no weak spots. The burden of the work falls on Miss Huban and Mr. Ellis, who play into each other's capabilities admirably. One might wish that Miss O'Brien did not let to remain so much of the time in the background. Maybe, though, she does not so elect, in which case our quarrel must be with the stage manager.

"Miss Springtime" Returns

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Miss Springtime," musical comedy, music by Emmerich Kalman, book by Guy Bolton, second presentation in Boston, with a new cast. Tremont Theater, evening of March 18, 1918. The cast:
Paul Pilgrim.....Charles Meakins
Michael Robin E. Hazzard
Katie Schmidt.....Lizzie Wilson
Henry Wenzel.....Nick Burnham
Hugo Knaus.....Maurice Cass
Evelyn Wenzel.....Elsie Alder
Jo Varady.....George MacFarlane
Maimie Stone.....Frances Cameron
Dustin Stone.....John E. Young

BOSTON, Mass.—"Miss Springtime," the compactly written, melodious, well-staged musical comedy which proved so popular here recently, has returned to the Tremont Theater with a cast vastly superior to the first. We now have Miss Elsie Alder, George MacFarlane and John E. Hazzard in the leading roles and the whole production thereby takes on a new life.

Miss Alder will be best remembered here for her excellent work in "Around the Map" two years ago, graceful and charming, with a clear voice of range and power, and with a vigorous individuality that is an immense relief from the more usual sweetly quiescent type, she greatly strengthens any production that is fortunate enough to include her. Mr. MacFarlane is, of course, well known and most competent, as is Mr. Hazzard as a refined comedian. As a light musical production "Miss Springtime" is a thoroughly craftsmanlike work, most capably enacted.

"Eccentric Lord Comberdene"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Henry Jewett Players in "Eccentric Lord Comberdene," a farcical romance by R. C. Carton, second presentation in Boston at the Copley Theater, Boston. The cast:
Joseph Radburn, J. P. Fred W. Parnell
Rev. Alwyn Pilbrow.....Cameron Matthews
Brook Fl. Conway.....Wm. H. H. H. H.
Captain Clann.....Frederick Annerley
Walter.....Irving Jackson
Hon. Hugh Chivers.....N. Murray Stephen
Daphne Farlow.....Marjorie Seeley
Earl of Comberdene.....Leon Gordon
Marchioness of Glenmoray.....Jessamine Newcombe
Grand Duchess Ina Drovinski.....Beatrice Miller
Mme. Pigache.....Viola Roach
Scroyle.....Leonard Craske
Granger.....William C. Mason
Prince Melikoff.....Leonard Craske

BOSTON, Mass.—"Eccentric Lord Comberdene" might well have been designed as a travesty on "Diplomacy," for it touches on a turgid Russian intrigue growing out of the schemes of a band of nihilists to recapture a Grand Duchess who has escaped from their clutches. The Marchioness of Glenmoray, acting for the British Government, needs a yacht to place the Grand Duchess, who is posing as the Marchioness' maid, upon a battleship which lies in the offing. A box, supposed by the Marchioness to contain dispatches destined for the battleship but really containing her own family jewels is sought by the schemers. They, too, desire a yacht in order to get away. But the much-sought craft is bought by the eccentric Lord Comberdene, as a means of flight to a tropical isle, far from pursuit by a designing woman. By hook and by crook the nihilists get aboard the yacht, which the impressionable Lord

Comberdene offers for the use of the distressed Marchioness and her charge. There are ruses, stratagems, revolver encounters, rescues, mistaken identities, impersonations, castles in the dark. Surely Mr. Carton was spoofing the whole breed of detective drama in this plot, though characteristically witty piece.

Copley Theater patrons have good training in listening, so frequently in a performance are they called on for instant adjustment of attention to the various speaking paces of the players. Mr. Gordon rattles through his rôle of the politely flippant Lord Comberdene, who got in such good measure the adventure he longed for, with a gayety that is in the true key of the piece. Miss Newcombe and Miss Miller complete with Mr. Gordon a trio of intelligent players whose scenes were the saving element of the performance last evening, when the company had to work with material so equivocal that only the lightest and brightest style of playing could keep the fun from seeming thin and laborious. Mr. Stephen, Mr. Craske and Mr. Wingfield provided good minor bits of eccentric humor. All these players have an individual tempo of speech that is a pleasure to respond to. Some of the others consciously drag their already deliberate speech, and the result sometimes is tedious listening for an audience in a theater as small as the Copley. The house was crowded last evening. Next week, "The Melting Pot," by Israel Zangwill, is to be played.

AMERICAN DELEGATES TO SPEAK IN EUROPE

By United Press

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prof. Charles A. Beard, who recently resigned from the faculty at Columbia University, has been invited to lead the collegiate section of a delegation of Americans who will sail for Europe to speak on the position of the United States in the war. Associated with him there probably will be Prof. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; Arthur O. Lovejoy, University of Chicago; Prof. Carlton Parker, Dr. Arnold B. Hall and F. B. McCormick, former dean of the Montana State College.

John R. Alpine of Chicago, president of the International Plumbers' Union, is expected to lead the labor delegates, and George McAneny, chairman of the local board of aldermen during the first Mitchell administration, has been invited to head the sociological delegates. The delegation will be under the direction of George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

PRO-GERMANS BLOCK FOOD CONSERVATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Recent developments have convinced Stanley Wyckoff, Federal Food Administrator for Marion County, that a large part of the trouble he has encountered in putting in effect the new flour regulations and the cash and carry plan among the retail grocers of this city, is traceable to pro-German sympathies and influence, according to the Indianapolis News. He said that among the boldest and strongest objectors to the cash and carry plan are men whose connections indicate that their inclinations are in that direction.

Mr. Wyckoff says the reports that have come to him of persons who refused to buy flour substitutes with white flour lead him to believe that they, too, are pro-Germans. He says he cannot understand their action in any other light, and he says, too, that he is investigating several cases of that character in which he has reason to believe that sympathy with Germany played a part.

NEW JERSEY TO SELL FISH TO CITIZENS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—New Jersey, as a State, is ready and able to purchase the entire catch of salt-water fishermen along the New Jersey coast, for the purpose of furnishing a ready wholesale market to the fishermen and to give residents of the State a larger and more regular supply of fish for food purposes, says a dispatch to the New American from Trenton.

Governor Edge authorized the statement that under new legislation the fishermen will get better prices for fish than they have ever received, and that they will always have a ready market for their catches.

The State will arrange to store its purchases of catches and will sell its supply directly to retailers at a price that will only include the cost of handling to the State.

HARVARD DEBATING TEAMS

BOSTON, Mass.—Debating teams to represent Harvard in the triangular meet with Yale and Princeton Friday night have been announced. J. J. Tutun, H. Berlack and W. L. Prosser, negative; J. Davis, W. Hottelmann and W. S. Holbrook, affirmative. The negative team of each university will debate at home. Princeton and Harvard will meet at Cambridge, Yale and Princeton at Princeton. The question to be debated is: "Resolved, that the Government in financing the war should obtain a larger per cent of its funds from taxes than from bonds."

BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLED

DULUTH, Minn.—Officials of St. Louis County today received word from Washington that the United States and Canadian boundary dispute at the north end of this county had been settled by ceding to Canada a strip of timber land, formerly included in Minnesota's territory. The land lies between Lake Naman and Loon Lake and Vermillion River.

NEW YORK LIBRARY PRO-GERMAN BOOKS

Examination of Card Index in the Circulation Room Reveals Volumes on Hand Calculated to Plead the Teuton Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An examination of the card index in the general circulation room of the New York Public Library shows that four of the eight books which Miss Marion Coutney Smith, representing the Vigilantes, sought unsuccessfully to have barred from the public library in Newark, N. J., as serving the ends of pro-German propaganda, are on hand in this library also. Such an examination brings to light, further, that other books, seemingly of the same nature, are available there also.

The eight books against which Miss Smith protested are:

"Germany's Fighting Machine," by Ernest F. Henderson; "England or Germany," by Frank Harris; "Germany's Point of View and What German Wants," by Edmund von Mach; "The King, the Kaiser and Irish Freedom," by James K. McQuire; "England: Her Political Organization and Development and the War Against Germany," by Edward Meyer; "England and Germany in the War," by Robert J. Thompson; "The European War," by Anthony Arnoux, and "Understanding Germany," by Max Eastman, editor of the Masses, the suppressed Socialist magazine.

Of these eight books, those by von Mach, Henderson, Meyer and Eastman are included in the New York library's circulation room card index.

That these are not the only books on hand calculated to plead Germany's cause is made clear by even a casual examination of the shelves. For instance, it is not difficult to find a volume called "Germany's Isolation: An Exposition of the Economic Causes of the War." In this volume Paul Rohrbach, professor of colonial economics in the Commercial Academy of Berlin, attacks the German cause, and the German hatred of England, in chapters which have been translated by Paul H. Philipson of the department of German language and literature in the University of Chicago. The English translation was published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago, in 1915.

Not the least significant feature of an examination of this book is the illuminating fact that some reader has used his pencil in various places. For instance, there is a pencilled marking of the Rohrbach statement that in 1870 no country save England, and no capital save London, enjoyed the prospects of a dominating influence in the economic and political development of the nations.

On page 13, Bismarck's declaration, "For us the Balkan is not worth the bones of a Pomeranian musketeer," is called a confession of Germany's "disinterestedness in world politics." This also bears pencilled emphasis (or is it skepticism?) on the margin.

Professor Rohrbach calls the Baghdad railroad equal to a "political life insurance for Germany." He says that Germany since the second half of the nineteenth century has never assumed a threatening attitude toward England, and he says, further, that the casual observer familiar with Germany's policies would have seen this.

"Germany's sole object," says the writer, "was to establish, primarily, ways and means for the support and expansion of her trading operations abroad, and only in the second place preventive measures, safeguarding her interests against possible attacks." Here again the pencil has been used.

Another significant statement is this one: "Germany knows full well that the impending struggle will have to be decided sooner or later. Besides, there is scarcely but a phase more favorable to the German cause than the present alignment of Germany's forces and those of her opponents."

So sure is Professor Rohrbach of victory that he believes England should have conceded it from the first, and jointly with Germany laid a plan "for a peaceful understanding in the future." For it is "impossible to break the armed forces of a power such as united Germany and Austria-Hungary."

The conclusion of the matter, so far as Professor Rohrbach is concerned, is that "The real enemy of Germany, and not only of Germany but of the culture and civilization of all Europe, the enemy who for the sake of his own commercial profits delivered Germany into the hands of the Muscovite and conspired to rob Germany of her rightfully earned place among the nations of the world, that enemy is—England. Peace with England is impossible until her power to do harm is broken forever. It would be premature to discuss the ways and means which lead to that end. Let it suffice to say that those ways and means exist, and that Germany is resolved to use them in due time. Then, and then only, Germany's future will be assured. To display leniency toward England is now but to commit an act of treason against the future of the German Empire."

This book was taken out of the library 15 times in 1915, 25 in 1916 and 23 in 1917.

AGRARIAN REFORM IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Agricultural questions have for some time past been the subject of a great deal of consideration and discussion. The tendencies of the movement for agricultural reform seem to be summed up in two phrases which are constantly employed in speeches and articles on the subject: "The land for the peasants" and "The industrialization of agriculture." Various bills have been drawn up with the intention of bringing

about a reform in the existing state of things, notably the Cicotti Bill, which makes special provision for discharged soldiers. It seems to be felt that there will have to be some extensive reform of the "usi civici," a complicated system prevailing in some parts of Italy, which bears some resemblance to copyhold. Some reform of the great estates seems also to be considered necessary. The expropriation of landowners who fail to cultivate their land properly is urged, and also the necessity for raising the standard of agricultural cultivation and production to something like the high level which obtains nowadays in Italian industries. The South fears that tariffs will favor the agricultural North at the South's expense. This danger was urged by Signor Antonio de Tullio at a recent meeting held at Bari to consider agricultural questions. It is not the first time that Signor de Tullio has championed the rights of the South, and he told his hearers that they must make every effort to resist such tariffs, and he lamented that public opinion was not more awake on the subject. At the same meeting another speaker dealt with the question of land nationalization, a project which he declared had many supporters, as well as with the need for the constitution of some financial organization on a large scale which should render assistance to small proprietors. There seems to be a feeling that the whole subject should be thoroughly considered by Parliament.

COMMITTEE NAMED FOR FIXING PRICES

By United Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A price-fixing committee, created under authority of the War Industries Board, will be composed of Robert S. Brookings, of the War Industries Board, chairman; Brig.-Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, surveyor-general of supplies for the War Department; Paymaster John Hancock of the navy bureau of supplies and accounts; Dr. H. A. Garfield, Food Administrator; F. W. Taussig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission; W. J. Harris, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Hugh Frayne, War Industries Board, and Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board. Another civilian member will be named.

The committee will pass upon prices for all basic raw materials and establish a price-fixing policy to be submitted to the President.

TOWN ELECTIONS SHOW DRY GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Prohibition scored additional victories in the town meetings held in Massachusetts on Monday. The town of Dudley, which has favored liquor selling for five years, changed from wet to dry; the license majority in Great Barrington, which was 145 last year, was reduced to 105; while the voters of Hamilton emphasized the no-license victory of last week by adopting a resolution directing the selectmen to rigorously enforce the prohibition law, and raised the police appropriation to \$1700, or nearly twice the usual amount. The town of Wakefield voted to petition the Legislature for a city charter, which if granted will remove from the citizens at the election in November.

FOOD PRODUCTION THE TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Ways to increase food production in Massachusetts will be discussed at a meeting of the Gardeners and Florists Club of Boston in Horticultural Hall, tonight. Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and W. N. Craig, a Brookline grower, will address the meeting. Mr. Wheeler is expected to tell of the need for a larger vegetable crop, and Mr. Craig, what vegetables to plant. An exhibit of greenhouse vegetables will be open to the public, also. A discussion in which the audience is expected to take part will follow the speeches.

YALE ANNOUNCES REQUESTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Requests of \$10,000 to the college made by Samuel J. Elder and of \$5000 to the Sheffield Scientific School from Mrs. Amory E. Rowland were announced by the Yale corporation after its meeting here Monday. Gifts reported included one of \$5000 from Mrs. James Wesley Cooper of Hartford, to establish a publication fund.



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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF MAINE PROPOSEDPublic Utilities Commission of
State to Determine Resources
in Lines That Might Be Avail-
able for War Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Me.—The Public Utilities Commission recently decided on an immediate survey of the State of Maine to determine its geological resources in lines that might be available for war purposes. It was not intended that the survey should be so exhaustive as to tell in detail what the State had in mineral or other natural wealth, but to do preliminary work which would disclose such things as would appear profitable for the Government to follow up and develop.

The fact was first met that it would take a large force of men while the men skilled in that work are practically all engaged in government duties, so that to supply that deficiency was the first step in the program. High school and academy principals were communicated with and the students asked to devote at least part of their time in the work and while the time has not been sufficient for many answers it is expected that a large force will be in the field all over the State as soon as work can be started.

The State of Maine has an able geologist at its command in the person of Freeman W. Burr of Wayne, state geologist, at present principal of the high school in Livermore Falls, Me. He will be in charge of the work and all the investigation made by the large corps of students will be reported to and put in available form by him.

The letters sent out by the Public Utilities Commission to the high schools and academies asked if the school had "one or more teachers or students who are sufficiently interested in geology, mineralogy or outdoor natural history in general to co-operate without compensation with the geologist of the commission, in making a rapid preliminary survey of the entire state of Maine." If so, it urged that they be allowed and encouraged to devote part of their time for the remainder of the school year at least, to work that will be of great assistance in making such a survey.

If this work can be done in connection with regular courses in geology, physical geography or general science, so much the better. It is, however, proposed that much may be accomplished even if no such courses are at present being given in the school. Briefly, the work called for is as follows:

1. Accurate locating of all rock-bed outcrops in your town.
2. Description of such outcrops, giving extent, accessibility, kinds of rocks, minerals and ownership of land upon which located.
3. Collecting and labeling of rock and mineral specimens.
4. Locating of mines and quarries, with description of products.
5. Recording of any other matters of interest, such as nature of field rock, deposits of sand, gravel, etc.

The development of the scheme will be awaited with interest and the Public Utilities officials and their geologist are firmly convinced that it will be in the nature of valuable information for both the State and the Union.

AMERICAN SAVING
AND ALLIED SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir William Goode, liaison officer of the Ministry of Food with the American and Canadian Food Administration, was recently entertained to luncheon in the Holborn restaurant by the London Rotary Club.

Addressing the members of the club, Sir William Goode stated he had just received a cablegram from Mr. Hoover in which he said the voluntary ration per person which was going weekly into the houses of the well-to-do in the large cities of the United States was 2½ pounds of meat, one-half pound of butter, one-half pound of cooking fat, one-half pound of wheat flour, three pounds of bread, and three quarters of a pound of sugar. The new wheat flour rule, Mr. Hoover also stated in his message, required every customer to buy an equal weight of other cereal with every pound of wheat flour bought. At the close of the meeting Sir William Goode was deputed to convey a message of congratulation from the Rotary Club to Mr. Hoover for the way in which he was handling his difficult problem.

In his address Sir William Goode pointed out that Great Britain was dependent on the United States and Canada for 65 per cent of its essential foodstuffs. If it were possible, he said, to roll Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Northcliffe, and the whole clever Geddies family into one superman and appoint him Food Controller, that embodiment of all the talents would still be powerless to give the people of the United Kingdom even a pound of meat a week unless North America would provide him with the bulk of the essential foodstuffs required, not to mention the getting of ships to transport it. He wanted them to realize the amazing way in which the energies and sentiment of the American people had been welded in a great national movement of organized self-sacrifice in order to supply the European Allies with sufficient food to carry on the war.

Sir William Goode then went on to give in detail the measures taken by Mr. Hoover to deal with the food questions in the United States. By the skillful standardization of the loaf, its ingredients, and its distribution, not only had the American consumer been provided with cheaper bread than before the war, but the farmer got half as much again for the wheat in a four-penny loaf, as he

got a year ago for the wheat in a six-penny loaf, and by the compulsory dilution of the wheaten loaf with 20 per cent of other cereals an estimated saving of 3,000,000 barrels of flour a month had been accomplished. The bureau of markets had just taken a food inventory, on a gigantic scale, and the whole 115,000,000 people in the United States had been required to make a return of any food or food products or stocks exceeding £50 in value in their possession.

Sir William Goode then went on to relate the summary way in which Mr. Hoover had stopped the reckless bidding of the allied governments against each other in the American market for supplies of all kinds, except wheat and sugar, which were already being bought through the wheat and sugar commissions. Mr. Hoover simply sent a message intimating that unless the Allies ceased trying to cut each other out he would have to consider the advisability of stopping their supplies from America. That message, Sir William Goode said, brought the Allies up with a shock. Now, with few exceptions, he continued, all the buying in America for Great Britain, France, and Italy on government or private accounts was centralized in the hands of the inter-allied executives. The general policy followed was that all purchases on behalf of the Allies were settled by organizations sitting in London and carried out by their New York agencies in cooperation with the United States Food Administration, who, in turn had set up a coordinated board for the United States Army, Navy, and allied services. This system had brought about an economic revolution by diverting the vast imports of food commodities from North America from private hands into government control.

Sir William Goode also gave some interesting instances of the way in which private enterprise in America had been able to provide Great Britain with food. For instance, the railway dining car services in America during October and November saved 469,508 pounds of meat, 236,998 pounds of flour, and 25,699 pounds of sugar. Early in January the Ministry of Food unexpectedly received a cablegram from Mr. Hoover saying he had 150,000,000 pounds of bacon and 25,000,000 pounds of frozen meat in excess of what the inter-allied executives' agencies in America had estimated as likely to be available. The Ministry of Food in London was asked if they would take it. The offer was so unexpected, Sir William said, that they had to hustle to get the finance and shipping for the windfall, but everything had been arranged by the Ministry just about as speedily as ever arrangements were made by any great private commercial concern. The amount of frozen meat available, Sir William added, turned out to be thousands of tons more than Mr. Hoover estimated. If it had not been that unforeseen circumstance had occurred on the other side, the bacon and meat shortage in Britain would have been greatly eased by these fine shipments, which represented only a small percentage of the individual sacrifice of the American people. On Jan. 11, Mr. Hoover in a public statement had estimated that, during the previous five months, the people of the United States had voluntarily saved from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels of wheat.

COST OF GASOLINE
PRODUCTION SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Expert testimony was introduced by S. P. Freeling, Attorney-General, before the State Corporation Commission here on Monday, to show that the cost of producing gasoline in Oklahoma ranges from 13.69 cents per gallon in the Garber field, to 15.70 cents in the Cushing district. The foregoing figures were compiled by Dr. Roy D. Cross of Kansas City, Mo., a chemical engineer employed by the State to make an investigation. The average or representative cost of producing gasoline in Oklahoma was placed at 14.6707 cents per gallon by E. R. Sanford, an accountant of the Federal Trades Commission, in testimony before the state commission.

Dr. Cross testified that the retail price of gasoline in Oklahoma varies from 21.7 cents per gallon at a few points near the Kansas line where the Standard of Indiana has filling stations, to 25 cents a gallon in Oklahoma City and at many other points in the State. The witness, however, stated that investigations and tests that he made in several cities of Oklahoma show that the quality of gasoline in Oklahoma does not govern the retail price here. Dr. Cross testified that the retail price of gasoline in about 20 of the leading cities of the United States ranges from 19.7 cents per gallon to 21.7 cents per gallon, with the exception of Texas, where prices in some cases are higher than in Oklahoma.

Attorney-General Freeling contends that the retail price of gasoline in Oklahoma is about 5 cents per gallon too high.

WOMEN VOTERS WILL
PRESS LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Women voters of this city and State will attend a hearing today before the Senate in the capitol at Albany on bills concerning the labor conditions of workers during war time. The Elton R. Brown Anti-Labor bills which would make it possible to take away from women and children the few protections which the law now throws around them will be discussed.

These bills would empower the Industrial Commission to permit an employer to work his women employees practically an unlimited number of hours daily if in his opinion he needed their services for anything that might be considered war work.

WISCONSIN VOTE
MAY BE CLOSELa Follette Candidate in Primary
Contest Is Believed to Have
Developed Great Strength—
Mr. Davies May Be Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"Tell the loyalists to vote, every man of them." These words by Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot as he closed his campaign for Republican nomination for senator express the anxiety with which loyal voters of Wisconsin are going to the polls today to nominate men for the larger contest on April 2, in which a United States senator will be elected to fill the unexpired term of Paul O. Hastings. It is the general opinion that the contest for the Republican nomination will be close. Mr. Lenroot, it is estimated, will carry his own congressional district in the northwestern part of the State by 5000, but James Thompson, La Follette lieutenant, has developed a strength in thickly populated districts of the eastern counties, where the big German vote is. That is worrying the Lenroot managers.

Mr. Thompson has made but one speech, having relied almost entirely on propaganda through the mails and through La Follette organizations in the various counties. He has staked everything on the single issue of whether a higher war profits tax should be collected. This is strictly the La Follette cue. Mr. Lenroot, on the other hand, has waged a vigorous campaign, speaking in many counties. But, in addition to having to fight Mr. Thompson, he has lost the support of many Republicans because of his vote on the McLemore resolution and his stand on other measures that came before Congress before the United States declared war. That he is a thoroughgoing loyalist now, no one denies, but it is felt in many quarters that complete vindication of Wisconsin depends on sending to Washington a man who has been right all the time, and not one who was for surrendering American rights on the seas.

That Joseph E. Davies will be nominated on the Democratic ticket is the general impression, despite the strong campaign that has been put up by Dr. Charles McCarthy. Mr. Davies has had the big advantage of support by the Democratic machine, and the feeling that has prevailed that President Wilson would like to see him in the Senate. Both men are staunch loyalists.

Victor L. Berger will be nominated without opposition on the Socialist ticket, his platform calling for the withdrawal of American troops from France. Mayor Hoan, Socialist, will be nominated by his party in the city primary to succeed himself. Wheeler P. Bloodgood of the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion has served notice that if Mr. Hoan, who was recently deposed as chairman of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense because he would not assert his loyalty, is elected, the courts will be appealed to to prevent his taking office, on the ground that no man can hold his views and be loyal to America. Similar action will be started against Mr. Berger if by any chance he is elected senator.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—At some booths in Milwaukee the early vote in today's senatorial primary averaged nearly one a minute, far greater than the usual turnout for a primary.

THE VICISSITUDES
OF KUT-EL-AMARA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Toward the end of 1914, Shlomo Naaba was a prosperous jeweler of Kut-el-Amara. His family, that is to say his pious wife, his pretty daughter and his two sons, were justly proud of the little shop at the corner of the main bazaar, which ran at right angles to the river bank, though the myriads of flies, the darkness of the shop, and the various odors that permeated the premises, somewhat detracted from the value of its convenient situation.

He was on the whole a happy man. His brother-in-law owned a portion of the date grove on which the 500 houses comprising the town were tucked snugly away, some ground where he cultivated wheat, oats, maize and barley, and was, in fact, occasionally addressed as "Khawja," a title equivalent to our "Esquire," and meaning "a man of property." His brother owned a shop a few doors off, where he traded in the exportation of local made carpets and woolen rugs, sending them by caravan to the Kurdish towns of Jassan and Bedrah.

Possibly his only worry was the tyranny he received at the hands of the Turkish officer who commanded some 200 troops quartered in the barracks of the west end of the town, for the sole purpose of keeping in order the Beni Lam tribesmen who roamed over the desert toward Pusht-i-Kuh and made the caravan route from Shuster and Dizful, along the foot of the hills, insecure. Making jewelry for no payment was not profitable. Shlomo's recreations were simple. Every three or four days he would go to the river bank and watch the arrival and departure of the river steamers en route to Baghdad or Basra and take a keen interest in the rich men who could afford to pay the equivalent of 5 rupees for a deck passage over the 220 miles of river to Baghdad. The majority of these men could well afford it, as they were engaged in the grain traffic of which the center was Kut, whither corn from the Euphrates country was brought by way of the Shatt-el-Arab for distribution in the Tigris region. He had been in Baghdad once, but not being well off, and having certain goods to take with him,

he had gone by the 122 miles of dusty road on the left bank of the winding river, and had returned by the Safina, or country boat. He occasionally called on the harbor master, or customs house official, and once a fortnight accompanied his wife and daughter to the Turkish baths on the river front, a curious building, on the roof of which a bullock worked day after day at the creaking Persian well to provide the necessary water. Being a Jew, he was not allowed to use the Turkish bath himself and usually went to see his friend, a clerk employed in the licorice factory over on the right bank of the river, going and returning by the bridge of boats. He visited regularly the one and only synagogue, situated near the mosque, with its blue tiled minaret.

In short, Shlomo Naaba was one of the ordinary 8000 peace-loving inhabitants—Kurds, Jews, Shiah Arabs and emigrants from Persia—who had settled in the sleepy and unimportant little town of Kut-el-Amara.

Little did he think that in far distant lands men whose profession was war were thinking of his native town, by reason of its strategic situation at the junction of the river Hal with the Tigris, and the consequent water communication to Nasirayah, on the Euphrates. He never for a moment supposed that the name Kut-el-Amara would resound throughout the civilized world. He had heard, it is true, from Hajji Abbas and his two sons, prominent members of the community, that war had been declared by Germany, but took little interest in the information until he saw Turkish troops and guns being conveyed on barges down river to Basra. Living in the headquarters of a "Kaza," he was able to see a good deal of what went on. Shlomo will certainly never forget the Jewish years of 5676 and 5677, corresponding to our 1915 and 1916, during which the British troops took possession of all the country between Kut and the sea, the great battle below Kut, when General Townshend defeated General Nureddin and drove him back on Ctesiphon, how General Townshend and his wonderful soldiers came back to Kut, the experience of the 129 days of the siege, and how the British had to surrender through hunger alone, the Turkish occupation of the town, and his flight to Baghdad at the beginning of 1917. After the British occupation of Baghdad he heard that Kut had been entirely evacuated, and that with its houses crushed to the ground by the bombardment, the big bazaar blown to atoms and by the obliteration of the licorice factory, it resembled the "abomination of desolation" about which he had read in his religious books.

Later he heard that the British were rebuilding Kut and ventured to pay it a visit in August, 1917. To his intense astonishment he found that the rebuilding of the river front and main bazaars had been completed, and that the shops were already being occupied. Saddlers, smiths, jewelers and dyers were returning and again settling down to their former trades and occupations. Houses were being repaired. The new main road—Townshend Road—traversing the whole length of the town, had been laid out. The police, occupied mainly on blockade duty, patrolled the town by night, and kept peace and order in the bazaars by day. Kurd laborers had returned, farmers were being helped by the British Government with their "Shitwi" crops, and granted normal weather conditions, large quantities of grain would be produced. Shlomo determined to settle down, and sent to Baghdad for his wife and family. Shlomo Naaba has little time for recreation these days. He has taken over the lot of his brother-in-law, and is looking after the carpet business of his brother, who is missing; and under the British occupation hopes shortly to establish the firm of Shlomo Naaba & Sons, Trader, Kut-el-Amara, when his fellow townsmen will address him as "Khawja," and Rachel, the pretty daughter, will be sought after and married to the son of another man of property.

ROCK ISLAND GETS
OFFICIAL WARNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—A letter from Secretary of War Baker to Governor Lowden, written a month ago, but made public on Monday, stated that the department has received constant complaint of liquor and vice conditions in Rock Island, but has been unable to accomplish anything. "It would be possible gradually to transfer the work now carried on at Rock Island arsenal to other points, and if necessary I shall not hesitate to assume responsibility for such a step," Secretary Baker informed the Governor.

SOCIALIST LEADER CONVICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Joseph M. Coldwell, Socialist leader, formerly of Webster, Mass., was convicted Monday night of the charge of violating the Espionage Act. Charging the jury, United States District Attorney Baker declared, in referring to an address made by Coldwell: "This was no political speech, but a speech to incite those people to disobey the draft law and to spread the poison of disloyalty in the community." Coldwell, while awaiting the conclusion of his trial, said: "If a man talked on democracy today and expressed his true convictions he would be tried for violating the Espionage Act. The Bolsheviks gained control in Russia one year ago today. I wish to God the Bolsheviks would come to America."

PLAN TO SAVE CARGO SPACE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a means of saving cargo space, the Department of Commerce has recommended to the Shipping Board the shipment of grain in the waste space in containers of round cans of foodstuffs.

OPPORTUNITIES TO
IMPROVE STREETSAutomobile Men Say That Bi-
tuminous Macadam Can Be
Used in Boston to Advantage
Without Great Expenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Many engineers and automobile men who are interested in the problem of Boston's streets do not believe that Mayor Peters will be able to expend this year much of the \$1,500,000 he will get for streets, should the Legislature vote for the \$3 tax limit increase he seeks. It is asserted that any extensive paving program as conditions are now, is out of the question.

With the Government demanding labor, with labor at its present price, with materials climbing higher and higher and the Government commandeering many of them, and with the railroads struggling to transport soldiers, supplies, munitions and food supplies, it will be a poor year, it is held, to do extensive paving work. In addition, it is pointed out, the delays would be such that few contractors would undertake to carry through any enterprise of size.

It is said by automobile men that Mayor Peters can do much to better conditions in Boston for the present, at least, at a comparatively moderate expense, and that he can use his own street paving division to do a large part of the work, if it is shandled properly and efficiently. The Mayor is making a good start today, said this man, by marshaling the paving and street cleaning forces and making a combined "drive" in cleaning the streets of Boston.

It is declared that automobilists make about 90 to 95 per cent of the complaints against the condition of the streets of Boston. The teaming interests are content with rough streets, which give good footholds for horses. As Mayor Peters has said, the park system's roads and boulevards are in comparatively good condition. The finishing of the paving of Commonwealth Avenue opened to automobile traffic a first-class route westward. The actual area improved was small as compared with the total area which is in bad condition. On account of the immense amount of traffic carried by Commonwealth Avenue its being placed in first-class condition caused the elimination of a very large percentage of complaints.

There are many other important thoroughfares which lead radially from the city, westerly, southerly and northerly, which must be put into condition in order that automobile traffic and motor-trucking traffic, which is constantly increasing, be afforded the sort of highways into and out of Boston to which they are entitled. There are several of these highways leading from Boston to important towns and cities in this State and in other states which, it is declared, could be placed in condition to stand up under motor traffic for years if paved well with bituminous macadam. Automobile men point to the excellent state roads in Massachusetts. It is declared that bituminous macadam could be placed on these radial highways in Boston without it being necessary to depend to any great extent upon the railroads for materials. The paving division of the city, it is maintained, could be put to work and one highway after the other finished. Certain highways, it is said, could be paved by contract.

HOW AUSTRIA TREATS
ITALIAN PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The account of the sufferings of Italian prisoners in Austria given by a soldier who, after being taken prisoner by the Austrians, has been invalided home to Italy, has appeared in the press. This soldier was captured during the Austrian offensive in the Trentino in 1916 and was taken first to Trent, then to Innsbruck, and afterward to Mauthausen and various other camps of concentration. He states that immediately after their capture Italian prisoners have their boots and woolen clothing taken from them and are given instead primitive wooden shoes and garments made of a preparation of paper. By way of food they were given every morning and evening the fifth part of a litre of coffee substitute, made of acorns and chicory, and once a day a portion of broth containing a little cabbage and a number of heterogeneous ingredients, while a piece of bread, weighing barely half a kilo and made of a composition of chaff and barley, had to last them for two days. Only those prisoners remained in the concentration camps who were physically weak and those who were returned, in bad health, from the work centers established on the various fronts for the construction of roads and works of different kinds of a military nature.

Conditions were worst in the centers of this nature on the Macedonian and Albanian fronts, whence few prisoners returned at all. The prisoners were under the control of brutal noncommissioned officers who on the slightest pretext treated them with the utmost severity. Those prisoners who declared themselves in bad health were generally accused of malingering, and the conditions under which they lived are described as being extremely bad. It is stated that prisoners who were working on the land were treated very differently from the way in which war prisoners in Italy were treated by the farmers who employed them. In Austria, every evening, the prisoners were gathered together under the immediate supervision of brutal noncommissioned officers. The journeys to and fro by train between the places in which the prisoners worked were

made under the most trying conditions, as they had no means of providing themselves with food and the delays on the railways were often of very long duration. The prisoner in question had no exact information as to the condition of Italian prisoners in Germany, but he heard that by preference they were sent to the mines, although they might have no previous experience of mining, and this had happened to several of his companions in captivity shortly before his own liberation. He had also heard that a number of them had been obliged to work in munition factories.

OHIOANS WANT ENEMY
ALIENS INTERNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Twenty thousand citizens, in mass meeting, protesting against the poisoning of 450 army horses at Covington, Ky., across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, voted to send an appeal to the President and Congress to pass legislation that would intern every enemy alien. Government investigators as yet have made no arrests in a supposed German plot against the shipment of 700 army horses.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

BOSTON, Mass.—Students at Barnard Hall, one of the Radcliffe College dormitories, will present "Augusta Wind" tonight for the benefit of the library fund for the soldiers and sailors. Books and magazines for this purpose are being collected, and canvassers from each class have been appointed to see each student individually. Members of the freshman and sophomore class had their pictures taken Monday for the 1918 year book. The spring vacation for Radcliffe will start April 14 and will close April 21.

WOODEN SHIP LAUNCHING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arrangements have been completed for the launching today, at an Atlantic port of the Coyote, the first wooden ship of the Shipping Board's war program to be launched on the Atlantic coast. The vessel is of the Ferris type, of 3500 tons. It has been nearly six months in building, the delay being attributed to congestion on the railroads, which held up the lumber.

HOOVER LUNCHEON PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The publicity committee of the Boston Woman's Committee on Food Conservation will give an approved Hoover luncheon to members of the press at the Woman's City Club next week Wednesday.

HEALTH INSURANCE
BILL OPPOSEDMeasure Introduced in the New
York Senate Is Said to Be
Handicapped by Autocratic
Influence That Permeates It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The bill introduced by Senator Nicoll to establish a system of compulsory health insurance for industrial workers and their dependents is still in committee, and while there is to be a hearing on it some time this month, it is not believed the measure will progress any farther this year.

"While the State Federation of Labor and the American Federation have endorsed this measure," says a close observer of legislative proceedings, "it cannot be said that it really represents the laboring class as a whole. I have been to these hearings every year, and it looks hopeless, more so than ever, for they are bringing out the Prussian influence of thought which permeates it."

As the bill now reads, after April 1, 1919, every employee in the State would be insured, without physical examination, excepting employees whose work is not in the usual course of the trade, business, profession or occupation of the employer, employees of the United States, and employees of the State and municipalities who are already provided for in case of disability.

The cost of the insurance would be borne one-half by the employer and one-half by the employee. Where wages are less than \$9 and more than \$5, the employer would pay three-quarters; and he would pay all where wages were less than \$5. The employee's share would be paid into the insurance fund at least monthly by the employer, but he must inform the employee of the amount so deducted from his wages.

AUTOMOBILIST IS FINED \$100

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Arthur St. Pierre of Fall River pleaded guilty to a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and was fined \$100 and costs in the Municipal Court here Monday. St. Pierre was arrested after the car he was driving had been in collision with a street car. Two companions were fined \$2 and costs after being found guilty of drunkenness.



Will be one of the slogans of this year of patriotic economies.

YOU try the plan. A coat or two of Murphy Da-cote Enamel will do the trick in a few hours of your spare time work at a nominal expense.

The chances are your friends will think you have been buying a new car, until you tell them different. The family will be delighted; they will never say again, "What Dad Don't Know About Painting Would Fill a Bag."

IT IS NOT A DIFFICULT JOB

Of course, you won't get the kind of a job you would pay a professional painter a hundred dollars for, unless you are an experienced painter yourself; but this advertisement is for the war year 1918 and for the man who wants to save the hundred dollars. You don't need any experience to add fifty per cent to the attractiveness of your car.

We are known the world over as specialists in the manufacture of automobile painting materials for the car manufacturer and the professional painter. This year it has seemed to us that we should furnish you with a line of quick, easy, reliable enamels to use yourself. The result is

Murphy Da-cote
Motor Car Enamels

Good enough for the Professional
Quick enough for either (they dry overnight)

Stop in at your dealer's today and buy a quart of enamel and a good brush, and the dealer will give you, free, a book of directions for applying Da-cote Enamel. You can paint the car Saturday afternoon if you want to do so, and take a trip in it Sunday.

Every can of Da-cote has a black and white label with a broad band of the exact shade of the color contained in the can.

Murphy Varnish Company

FRANKLIN MURPHY, Jr., President
Newark, N. J. Chicago, Ill.

DOUGALL VARNISH COMPANY, Ltd.
Montreal

Canadian Associate

If you cannot obtain Da-cote Enamels from your dealer, write for our unique color book, showing how your car will look painted with different colors; and send us your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied.



BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS A NARROW AFFAIR

Little Activity or Feature in the Trading on New York Exchange—Traction Stocks Are the Feature in Boston Today

Stock prices moved upward on the New York exchange in the early dealings today. There were several substantial advances, including Texas Company, Mexican Petroleum, Bethlehem Steel "B," Gulf and American Telephone, and Union Pacific. Marine preferred, Crucible Steel, Central Leather and Baldwin were strong in varying degrees. The market as a whole, however, was not particularly broad or active.

American Telephone also gained a point or so on the Boston stock exchange in the first few minutes of trading today. Boston Elevated was quoted a point higher.

The New York market held up fairly well late in the first half hour.

There was the usual sag in prices soon after the early demand had been satisfied. At midday quotations were about on the same level as last night's closing figures, or slightly below. Gains at that hour were recorded by the steel stocks, Mexican Petroleum, Cuba Cane Sugar, Reading and Union Pacific, but they were so small as to be scarcely worthy of comment. The market was very narrow.

The traction stocks were the feature of the Boston market throughout the forenoon. Boston Elevated opened up a point at 48, and advanced 2 points further before midday. West End and Massachusetts Electric each gained 2 points before midday.

Stocks sagged off somewhat further in the early afternoon and then rallied feebly. The tone was quiet and heavy at the beginning of the last hour.

CAST IRON PIPE FOR GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contracts for 5000 tons of cast iron pipe, running from 4 to 30 inches in diameter, have been placed by the Thompson Starrett Company for construction work at the powder plant at Charleston, W. Va. Of a total tonnage 2225 tons will be furnished by the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company, including 100 tons of 16 to 36-inch pipe, 1050 tons of 18 to 30-inch pipe and 425 tons of 4, 6 and 10-inch pipe. A little less than 3000 tons will be furnished by independent shops in the South and West. Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. has placed large contracts for steel pipe and fittings for construction work at the Government nitrate plant at Sheffield, Ala. Orders for 2000 tons of cast iron pipe have also been placed for shipment to this point. The J. G. White Company, which is also engaged in construction work at Sheffield, has placed additional heavy orders for supplies. The Sheffield plant calls for the expenditure of \$40,000,000 by the Government.

John Fox has been awarded a contract for 6, 8, and 12-inch cast iron pipe for the naval station at Pelham Bay. Export inquiries for pipe have also been renewed, for about 5000 tons, including 3000 tons for China and Japan and 1000 tons for Chile.

WESTERN CANADA'S SHEEP INDUSTRY

WINNIPEG, Man.—Natural resources conducive to profitable sheep raising enterprises are building a reputation for western Canada as a wool-producing country. Suitable feed, in abundance, coupled with climatic conditions makes it possible to follow any line of sheep husbandry successfully in the prairie provinces of Canada.

Farmers are coming to realize the value of a small flock of sheep on their farms, which is shown by the increased number of wool sales each year. Large returns are possible for breeders. Due to the fact that the larger producers have been induced to sell their wool independently, practically all wool offered for sale now comes from the smaller farmer.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Clearing House exchanges today \$468,834,517; balances, \$49,216,461.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight; Wednesday fair, warmer in interior. For Northern New England: Fair tonight; warmer in interior; Wednesday fair and warmer.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 A. M. 52.0; 10 A. M. 54.0; 12 noon 57.0; 2 P. M. 58.0; 4 P. M. 59.0; 6 P. M. 58.0; 8 P. M. 57.0; 10 P. M. 56.0; 11 P. M. 55.0

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 52.0; New Orleans 58.0; Buffalo 52.0; New York 58.0; Chicago 58.0; Philadelphia 58.0; Denver 52.0; Pittsburgh 52.0; Cincinnati 52.0; Portland, Me. 52.0; Los Angeles 58.0; Portland, Ore. 58.0; Jacksonville 58.0; San Francisco 58.0; Kansas City 58.0; St. Louis 58.0; San Antonio 58.0; Washington 58.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 12:05; High water 10:05; Low water 5:55; Moon sets 1:07 P. M.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:25 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Ju.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Allis-Chalm.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
A. A. Chemf.	90	90	90	90
Am. Can.	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Am. Car. Fy.	75	75 1/2	74 3/4	75 1/2
Am. Cot. Oil.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Am. H. & L.	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Am. Int. Corp.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Am. Lined.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Am. Lins. d'p.	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 3/4
Am. Loco.	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Am. Smelt'g.	79	79 1/2	78 3/4	79 1/2
Am. Steel Fy.	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Am. Sugar.	104	104	104	104
Am. Tel. & Tel.	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Am. Woolen.	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Am. Wool. pt.	91	91	91	91
Am. Writ. pt.	24	24	24	24
Anacosta.	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Atchafalpa.	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
At Gulfport.	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
At Gulfport.	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Bald Loco.	77	77 1/2	76 3/4	77 1/2
Balt. & Ohio.	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Beth Steel.	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Beth Steel p.	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
BF Goodrich.	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Brook R. T.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Burns Bros.	123	123	123	123
Butte & Sup.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Cal. Petrol.	16	16	16	16
Can. Pacific.	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 3/4
Central Fdy.	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Cent. Fdy. pt.	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Cl. Leather.	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
Chan Motor.	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Ches. & Ohio.	58	58	58	58
CM & St. Paul.	41	41 1/2	40 3/4	41 1/2
CM & St. P. pt.	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 3/4
Chi. R. & Pac.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Chi. R. & P. pt.	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Chi. R. & P. pt.	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Chi. & N. W.	92	92	92	92
Chile Cop.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Chino Cop.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Col. Fuel.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Col. Gas & El.	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Con. Can.	70	70	70	70
Con. Can. pt.	103	103	103	103
Con. Gas.	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Con. Prod. pt.	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Cruc. Steel.	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Cuban C. Sug.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Cuban C. S. pt.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Elkhorn.	27	27 1/2	26 3/4	27 1/2
Erle.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Erle 2d pt.	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Erle 2d pt.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Fisher B. pt.	77	77	77	77
Gas W. & W.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Gen. Electric.	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 3/4
Gen. Motors.	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 3/4
Granby Min.	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
G. Motors pt.	82	82	82	82
Gr. Nor. Ore.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Gr. Nor. pt.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Harv. of N. J.	120	120	120	120
Has & Bar.	39	39	39	39
Ill. Central.	95	95	95	95
Inspiration.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Int. Mer. Mar.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
I. Mer. Mar. pt.	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
In Nickel Ct.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
In Paper.	32	32	32	32
Kan. City So.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Kan. C. S. pt.	48	48	48	48
Kelsey W. Co.	29	29	29	29
Kenne Cop.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Lack Steel.	73	73	73	73
Lehigh Val.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Loose Wiles.	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Max Motor.	28	28	28	28
Maxwell 1st.	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Maxwell 2d.	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Mex. Petrol.	93	93	93	93
Miami.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Midvale St.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
M. & S. L. New.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
Mo. & K. T.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Mo. Pacific.	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Mon. Pow. pt.	95	95	95	95
Nat. Acme.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Nat. Biscuit.	97	97	97	97
Nat. C. & C.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Nat. Enamel.	48	48	48	48
Nat. Enam. pt.	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Nat. Lead.	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
N. Y. A. Brake.	124	124	124	124
Nevada Con.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
N. Y. Central.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 3/4
N. Y. Dock.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. H. & H.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
N. & W.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
North Am.	45	45	45	45
North Pac.	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
O. Cities Gas.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Ont. Silver.	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
Pacific Mail.	28	28	28	28
Pan. Am. pt.	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Penna.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Perc. Mar. pt.	36	36	36	36
Pierce-Ar. W.	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Pitts. Coal.	13	13	13	13
P. & W. Va.	29	29	29	29
P. & W. Va. pt.	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
Pressed St.	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
Public Ser.	105	105	105	105
Ray Con.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Reading.	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Repub. I. & S.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Royal Dutch.	74	74	74	74
Ry. Steel Sp.	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Sav. Am. Co.	65	65	65	65
Saxon Motor.	8	8	8	8
Shat. Arl.	17	17	17	17
Sinclair Oil.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
So. Pacific.	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
So. Ry.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
So. Ry. pt.	61	61	61	61
Studebaker.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

Month	Open	High	Low	Last
March	33.60	33.65	33.55	33.62
May	32.65	32.70	32.55	32.62
July	32.35	32.40	32.25	32.32
Oct.	31.05	31.10	30.95	31.02
Dec.	30.75	30.80	30.65	30.72
Jan.	30.55	30.60	30.45	30.52

LIVERPOOL, England—Spots

opened steady; prices firm. Sales 4000 bales; receipts 3000 bales. Good middlings 24.42; middlings 23.90.

Prices for futures, old contracts: Open Mar.-Apr. 22.66, May-June 22.50.

At 12:45 p. m. American middlings fair 25.11; good middlings 24.42; middlings 23.90; low middlings 23.37; good ordinary 22.38; ordinary 21.85d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices

today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

Month	Open	High	Low	Last
March	32.47	32.52	32.40	32.46
May	31.70	31.75	31.58	31.73
July	31.00	31.05	30.82	31.03
Oct.	29.84	29.89	29.55	29.86
Dec.	29.79	29.84	29.63	29.82

FINANCIAL NOTES

Brookline, Mass., has negotiated a temporary loan of \$200,000, dated March 21 and payable Nov. 15, with Arthur Perry & Co. at 5.42 per cent discount.

The New York Consolidated Railways Company, which operates the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system in January carried 19,611,561 revenue passengers, compared with 18,299,905 in January, 1917, an increase of 1,311,655.

Several Brooklyn shoe manufacturers, making army shoes have closed some departments because the Government refuses to accept a certain kind of sole leather said to be imperfectly tanned. Among the plants affected are C. A. Eaton Co. and Geo. E. Keith Co.

Net salt revenue of China for 1917 amounted to \$70,627,249, a decrease of \$1,812,310 as compared with 1916, but an increase of \$1,349,713 over 1915.

Money was paid into the group banks and after all obligations secured by the salt gabelle were met in full, \$68,613,370 was released to the Chinese Government.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The condition of the naval stores market in New York is rather unsettled. Several of the dealers refuse to quote any price, and others will only quote on the special grades. Turpentine in New York is quoted at 44 cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Monday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine quiet, 46c; no sales. Rosin dull, W. V. \$7.50, W. G. \$7.25, N. S. \$7.50, K. \$6.50, I. H. G. E. B. D. \$5.85. Sales, none.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

Com.	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.25	1.27 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.27 1/2
May	1.25	1.27 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.27 1/2
Oct.	1.25	1.27 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.27 1/2
March	.88 1/2	.90 1/2	.87 1/2	.90 1/2
May	.88 1/2	.90 1/2	.87 1/2	.90 1/2
Oct.	.88 1/2	.90 1/2	.87 1/2	.90 1/2
March	.47 1/2	.48 1/2	.47 1/2	.48 1/2
May	.47 1/2	.48 1/2	.47 1/2	.48 1/2
Oct.	.47 1/2	.48 1/2	.47 1/2	.48 1/2
March	.26 1/2	.27 1/2	.26 1/2	.27 1/2
May	.26 1/2	.27 1/2	.26 1/2	.27 1/2
July	.26 1/2	.27 1/2	.26 1/2	.27 1/2

GRAIN MARKET

BOSTON, Mass.—C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Corn—Corn exhibited decided strength again today. Trade was not as large as on the several days when the market had such a broad movement. However, the demand exceeded the offerings and as a result prices made a fair gain. Estimated receipts at Chicago were 325 cars, and cash prices were reported as steady at about yesterday's levels. No particular cash demand was indicated.

Oats—Oats were strong all through the morning, making a material gain over yesterday's prices. Receipts at Chicago were estimated at 125 cars, which quantity was regarded as moderate. Cash prices were firm. Some export inquiry was reported at about yesterday's basis. Interest in the futures subs

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON SHOE MARKET FIRMER

Notwithstanding Comparatively Low Prices for Raw Stock and Quietness in Leather, General Tone Is Stronger

BOSTON, Mass.—A stronger tendency is shown throughout the entire Boston shoe market despite the low prices of raw stock and the general quietness in the leather trade, two factors which heretofore have had more influence on footwear values than all other market features combined.

To know just how firm prices are one must meet the manufacturers while in action with traders on business bent. In this way the conditions in the Boston shoe market are revealed, and the trend of future prices disclosed.

Shoe manufacturers are turning their attention away from the leather market for the present and are watching that of labor, and conditions of the minor commodities used in assembling shoes.

During the recent business depression, leather prices touched bottom before the expectation of many, and with a few exceptions have been held with firmness since. The demand for shoes runs in ruts. What fashion decrees must be met, and those shoe merchants who defy the call get left, so to speak, therefore, the effect of leather buyers hunting for the same thing has a sustaining consequence on the grades required. Those leathers may be active, but other tannages fall below par. Thus incorrect impressions of the actual state of shoe values are often circulated.

The prospects of keeping an efficient factory organization together is viewed with much anxiety, and it is not infrequently alluded to when certain deliveries are specified in the contracts. Just how widely this feature may extend no one can safely predict, but present indications are attracting attention and the next six months may be even more trying.

Conditions in the leading factories are good, although some manufacturers admit that mail orders must keep up, or it would not be long before a reduction of the force now employed would be obligatory.

The demand for ladies' pumps as well as oxfords has become too large for the factories to handle satisfactorily. The distributing houses in Boston are sold up on them, but orders continue to be received.

Attempts to start new styles in the ladies' footwear are many but manufacturers say that nothing as yet has the marks of popular favor. Higher heels and higher tops are the leading features, although government objections are a possibility.

As for men's dress or street shoes there is nothing new. Colors are selling well in all fashionable footwear.

Packer hides are selling, but at prices hardly expected in war times. January light native cows dropped from 25c a year ago to 17c, and a lot of heavy native cows sold at 24c, a 5c drop. Eighteen thousand March native steers brought 26c, which was 4c below last year's price. Seven thousand ex-light February native steers went at the surprisingly low figure of 17c while a year ago this quality brought 28c. One of the most attractive sales, was 5000 December to March heavy Texas steers at 23c; price a year ago 30½c. Six thousand January-February Texas ex-light steers sold at 17c. A year ago this quality sold as high as 24½c; March butchers' steers fell off 8c from the same date last year, namely, 22c against 30c. The whole market was weak last week, and the determination to sell winter hides was fairly evident.

Although these prices would appear tempting, the demand is desultory. Perhaps tanners are as loath to obtain low-quality hides, as the packers are desirous of moving them. However, it is a task to sell them even at cut prices now commonly quoted because buyers have some doubts the stability of present figures as low as they are.

It is supposed that most of last season's good-quality hides are disposed of, and that the packers are now making a drive to clear out the undesirable winter stock. Because spring is near, and the interval between low-quality hides and the summer pull-offs is getting short, further concessions may be reported because forced sales always favor the buyers.

The Boston leather market has a good day now and then, but steadiness of trading is not a conspicuous attribute. Prices of soles and side upper leather are a subject of comment. There is, however, more inquiry from among the local buyers, and several offers are under consideration involving large blocks of leather.

Last week sole leather quotations were: Prime oak backs, 76¢@80¢; best oak backs, 95¢ and medium grades about 85¢. Union backs, No. 1 grade, 72¢; No. 2 hemlock, 46¢; good damaged, 42¢; then for light weights 35¢@40¢. At these figures prices are holding well, but if trading becomes at all brisk tanners will take advantage of it.

Were it not for colors the calf skin market would be practically flat. This demand is increasing in activity especially in the better grades and prices are strong at 60¢@65¢. Black skins are offered at 55¢, although a bid would be gratefully received. Trading is quiet, however, and this prolonged condition is discouraging to the dealer.

Tanners of side leather report that a fair amount of business was booked

last week, with some large deals likely to go through on a compromise. These include the top and lower grades. Prices are not any too firm. Sometimes there is quite a difference between purchase figures and quotations. The best that may be said about this particular market is that its activity denotes a general movement to buy.

Locally the glazed kid business shows an upward trend, although more would be welcome. The call is good for black kid around 30c, but that figure will not get the buyer just the equality desired. Colors are firm at 60¢@65¢. Extremely fashionable shades are scarce, and they bring top prices.

There is a rumor that England is about to take the bars down for a limited amount of black kid and if this is true, it will probably place the 30¢@40c grades on a higher level. Considering what the Boston kid houses have endured for the past six months, their optimism would indicate that the future appears bright to them, and the way prices are holding there may be something more than mere hope underlying their attitude.

POND CREEK COAL'S YEAR'S PROFITS

BOSTON, Mass.—The Pond Creek Coal Company during its fiscal period concluded with the end of December, last, accumulated net profits before general expenses, interests, federal taxes and depreciation reserves of \$1,666,586. This compares with a balance during the 1916 year of \$375,680. After deducting for administrative and general expenses and donations, the sum of \$100,252 and \$90,189 for bond interest with an allowance for reserves and depreciation of \$125,418 and for federal taxes of \$600,000 there remained a dividend balance of \$750,726, which is equal to approximately \$3.70 a share on the 208,000 shares of stock outstanding.

In 1916 the amount earned for the stock was just \$1 per share. At that time the company made no set-up for federal taxes, whereas this year it reserved \$600,000, a sum equal to nearly \$3 a share on the stock. On a comparative basis, therefore, its earnings in 1917 were \$6.70 per share compared with \$1 the year before.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have been placed on record at Plymouth, N. H., for the sale of "Inselruhe," the summer estate of Mrs. Isaac B. van Horn, at Squam Lake, N. H., to C. Wesley Smith of Naples Road, Brookline. This estate was fashioned from an old English castle for the grantor's husband, who was a wealthy railroad promoter, and cost him about \$200,000. The location is on high ground commanding extensive views, being well known to tourists. The purchaser intends taking immediate possession with his family, S. Hayward Jr. of Boston was the broker.

PURCHASED IN BACK BAY

Astor Hall, a four-story brick apartment house, at 49 Astor Street, Back Bay, is now owned by Dehon Blake. There is a land area of 4350 square feet, valued at \$8700 which is also made part of the assessment of \$48,700. The grantors were the Edward J. Ball estate.

An improved property owned by the Thomas New estate in the North End has passed into the possession of Frederick C. Solari. This consists of three four-story brick buildings at 28-32 Clark Street, on 3108 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$25,900 with \$15,100 carried on the land.

Papers have been placed on record today, in the purchase of a five-story brick building at 98-100 Carver Street, South End. The property is assessed on \$10,200 by the assessors, and \$7200 of that amount is carried on 1159 square feet of land. Mary V. Hinckley takes the title from Charles H. Vinton.

Sarah J. Sherry has purchased from Frank A. Burke, a small frame dwelling at 14 Converse Street, Brighton, valued at \$2200, which includes the 3399 square feet of land.

SHIPPING NEWS

BOSTON, Mass.—Steamer Surge was the only arrival at the fish pier this morning. This steamer brought a cargo that consisted of haddock, 108,000 pounds; large cod, 10,000; market cod, 10,000; pollock, 1000; scrod, 17,000; sole, 50; halibut, 470; flats, 800; skates, 200, and catfish, 50. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are: Steak cod, \$14.75@16; market cod, \$8@10.50; haddock, 8¢, and pollock, 11¢.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The Schooner Anita and Bernice landed 2500 pounds of flounders; Higo 2500, and Dart 2000 pounds.

Gill netters brought in 28,000 pounds of fish, consisting mostly of cod. Haddock have not struck in as yet. Some of the boats contemplate going to the eastward. The schooners that started on a haddock voyage yesterday are: J. J. Fallon, H. L. Marshall, Del. Cabral, J. M. Marshall, Mary F. Sears, Florence L. Oliver, W. M. Goodspeed, Elva L. Spurling and George's handline fishing schooner, Eugenia. Schooner Marie is preparing for halibut fishing.

TRUCKS TO TRANSPORT TIRES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In order to relieve railroad congestion and assure prompt delivery of tires, the United States Tire Company has established a system of motor truck transportation between Detroit and New York. This will be a permanent feature of its service.

DIAMOND MATCH CO.'S EXPANSION

War Causes Extension in Inventory of 100 Per Cent—Financial Position Is Strong

BOSTON, Mass.—The Diamond Match Company is an interesting illustration of a corporation which has been obliged to expand its inventory by 100 per cent as a result of war conditions, but which has been so strong financially that it has been able to avoid creating any floating debt and at the same time has made a remarkable reserve against depreciation in the value of its inventory.

Prior to the war the company's inventory regularly ran between \$4,500,000 and \$4,800,000. Even at the close of the 1916 year its inventory item was only \$4,808,312. At the close of 1917, however, it had expanded nearly 100 per cent to a total of \$9,202,044.

Because of this big inventory and with the realization of the fact that many of the chemicals it employs would be subject to sharp price declines should the war end, the company set up as a reserve against the Dec. 31 last inventory figures the sum of \$1,700,000, an amount equal to nearly 20 per cent of the book value of inventory. As a matter of fact the total reserve must be not far from \$2,000,000 because at the end of 1916 a special reserve to "protect stocks against price decline" of \$300,000 was made.

It is important to know that this policy of Diamond Match was initiated by Edward R. Stettinius when he was president of Diamond Match and before he became a member of the J. P. Morgan firm. It was Mr. Stettinius' idea that industrial corporations to be conservative owed it to themselves to have adequate reserve where their inventory of raw materials was of so special a character as to be subject to sharp and violent declines in the event of sudden peace.

Diamond Match has worked itself into a remarkably strong financial condition. It has paid all its bonds, has no floating debt, and on Dec. 31 had net quick assets of \$10,613,593, equal to \$2.80 per share on the 16,965,100 stock, compared with net quick of \$5.10 per share at the end of 1916. In the last five years net quick assets have expanded by about \$7,700,000, or more than 50 per cent.

ISLAND CREEK COAL'S SHOWING

BOSTON, Mass.—The Island Creek Coal Company in its fiscal year to Dec. 31, last, earned a balance before administrative and general expenses, donations, depreciation or excess profits taxes of \$3,478,880, which compares with \$1,407,967 in the 1916 year and only \$907,022 in 1915. This is an increase of \$2,070,913, or 147 per cent over the 1916 showing.

After deduction of \$148,926 for administrative expenses and donations and \$244,425 for depreciation of mines and properties and \$900,000 for excess profits taxes there remained a balance for dividends of \$2,185,529, compared with \$1,125,566 in 1916. This means that after deduction of the \$300,000 required to pay the \$6 dividend on the 50,000 shares of preferred there was a surplus for the 118,000 shares of common equal to practically \$16 per share, compared with \$6.96 per share in 1916.

The \$900,000 set up for federal taxes is equivalent to nearly \$8 per share on the common, so that on a strictly comparative basis the company earned more than \$23 per share against slightly less than \$7 in 1916.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	900	925
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	96
Illinois Pipe	135	139
Indiana Pipe Line	92	96
Midwest Refining	104	105
Ohio Oil	327	333
Pacific Oil & Gas	479	475
Prairie Pipe	279	275
South Penn. Oil	275	285
Standard Oil (Cal.)	213	218
Standard Oil (Ind.)	636	645
Standard Oil (Ky.)	329	339
Standard Oil (N. J.)	525	530
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	260	265
Union Tank Line	90	93

COTTONSEED REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Census Bureau in a report on cottonseed and cottonseed products places production of lint from Aug. 1 to Feb. 28 at \$29,919,500-hlb. bales.

The report places the amount of cottonseed received at the mills during the period at 3,802,905 tons. The quantity crushed was 3,203,433 tons. The amount held at mills on Feb. 28 was 633,399 tons.

KELSEY WHEEL COMPANY

DETROIT, Mich.—The Kelsey Wheel Company reports net profits of \$1,040,255 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, as compared with \$858,639 net profits for 1916. The preferred dividend disbursements were \$210,000. The profit and loss surplus was \$1,484,574.

CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The report of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net income of \$2,356,772 after all expenses and charges, including \$275,000 reserved for federal taxes as compared with \$1,347,721 net income for 1916.

CAPITAL INCREASED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The McKeesport Tin Plate Company at McKeesport filed notice with the Secretary of State at Harrisburg of an increase in capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

UNITED STATES RUBBER'S YEAR

Earnings Performance in 1917 Surpasses All Former Records of Company—Gross Business More Than \$175,000,000

BOSTON, Mass.—The performance of the United States Rubber Company in 1917 so far surpasses anything that has gone before in the corporation's history that comparisons are almost futile. It has been realized for some months that 1917 would be a remarkable year for United States Rubber, but the financial community was hardly prepared for so strong an exhibit either in respect to gross and net earnings or to the evidence of a strong financial base which the balance sheet so clearly discloses.

It had been expected that the company would handle between \$150,000,000 and \$155,000,000 gross last year. The actual gross turnover of \$176,159,694 is, therefore, a very wide margin. Gross sales show an increase over the previous year of nearly \$50,000,000, or to be exact, \$49,400,565, a gain of 38.9 per cent. Compared with 1914, the last pre-war year, there has been increase in gross sales of no less than \$92,480,882 or 110 per cent, and net profits have done even better and have jumped from \$12,088,469 to \$31,243,053, an increase of 158 per cent.

One of the especially satisfactory features of 1917 operations is the liberal margin of manufacturing profit. Out of each dollar of gross the company saved 17.7 per cent for net. This is a high ratio for any industrial. It compares with a 1916 average manufacturing profit of 12.5 per cent and with an average for the previous five years of between 12 per cent and 13 per cent. In other words in 1917 United States Rubber felt the good in net of its big expansion in gross. Its manufacturing department was so lined up that it made the big volume of sales count in profits. There have been many industrialists which got little or no benefit last year from their great increase in gross sales.

Although the gain of nearly 40 per cent in 1917 gross was a strong showing, the increase in net was little short of remarkable. Profits before interest and other charges of \$31,243,053 represent a gain over 1916 of \$15,446,664, or 97.8 per cent. The final balance for surplus after charging off \$3,465,529 for federal taxes and making a direct charge against income for sundry adjustments of \$4,294,618, compared with \$28,003 of the previous year, was \$10,358,515, a jump of \$4,915,402 or 90.3 per cent over the amount carried to surplus in 1916. In other words, last year after making the heaviest charges against income that the most critical judgment of inventories, property and other assets could reasonably dictate, the company still had left a balance of \$28,771 a share for its \$36,000,000 common stock, compared with \$15.12 in 1916. The balance for the common nearly doubled despite the inclusion of between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 of charges against income above what would normally have been made.

United States Rubber has cleaned up many odds and ends and increased its investment and inventory valuations. It has given a reasonable interpretation on the conservative side to every doubtful item. In addition it has increased its depreciation reserve from \$5,000,000 to \$7,707,890. United States Rubber has also simplified its financial structure by eliminating and absorbing the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. Other subsidiaries have also been eliminated. The parent organization is fast becoming the sole owner of a system that at one time seemed unduly complex.

The working capital of United States Rubber was generally expected to show a radical improvement. As of Dec. 31 not counting as current assets its government bonds and its own stock owned by subsidiaries, the company had net quick assets of \$85,168,084, compared with \$49,325,119 in 1916 and only \$28,996,769 no longer ago than 1912. This net working capital is equal to 50 cents on the dollar of gross sales. It is also equal to the entire par of its \$71,600,000 of bonds with a balance of \$13,568,000 for the \$61,722,000 first preferred, a sum equal to \$22 a share on the preferred. At the end of 1916 not even the bonds and notes were covered with net working capital by a margin of \$14,000,000. The strong working capital position of United States Rubber is outlined in the following:

	1917	1916
Current assets	\$120,274,517	\$86,470,813
Govt. securities	35,106,423	37,145,694
Net working cap	85,168,084	49,325,119

It may be noted that the company carries as an outside asset, \$7,927,000 of Liberty bonds and its own stock owned by subsidiaries. In a sense, this is working capital. It equals \$12 a share additional on the preferred stock, making a total balance of net quick for this issue of about \$35 a share.

Conservative authorities have in the past estimated that United States Rubber had assets and equities for its \$36,000,000 common of \$200 per share. This asset side of the common is growing. Although dividends are being withheld this year, with restoration of normal conditions the common stock will have a strong claim for dividend return. It is considered that 1918 will be a second year of large profits.

The amount set aside for federal taxes was equal to more than \$8 a share on the common stock, so that actual profits on a strictly comparative basis were \$37 per share compared with \$15 in 1916.

BLISS COMPANY'S LARGE EARNINGS

Although Below Previous Year's Returns They Are Still Enormous, According to Report

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The E. W. Bliss Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917. Net earnings were \$2,339,295, after provision for federal income and excess profits taxes and depreciation, as compared with \$10,565,321 net for 1916. After preferred dividends, the balance of earnings for the \$1,250,000 common stock (\$50 par) was equal to \$9.57 a share, compared with \$418.61 a share earned in 1916, and \$217.28 a share in 1915.

The income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, compared with the previous year follows:

	1917	1916
Net earnings	\$2,339,295	\$10,565,321
Preferred dividends	100,000	100,000
Bal for common	2,239,295	10,465,321
Common dividends	625,000	4,093,750
Surplus	1,614,295	6,371,571
Prof on bds retired	—	74,880
Accts pay, ad wages	1,614,295	6,296,691
Preferred surplus	13,721,839	7,425,148
Total surplus	15,336,134	13,721,839

*After provision for depreciation and federal taxes.

The balance sheet of the E. W. Bliss Co., as of Dec. 31, 1917, compares:

	1917	1916
Assets:		
Cash, accts and bills receivable	\$3,297,209	\$3,860,325
Advance payments	1,020,752	469,084
Paris and London	787,432	687,282
Outside investments	1,323,659	2,339,594
Real estate, & bldg equip	5,804,608	4,816,235
Letters patent	1,023,341	1,023,341
Inventories	8,238,860	3,782,218
Total	24,495,916	20,004,057
Liabilities:		
Preferred stock	1,250,000	1,250,000
Common stock	1,250,000	1,250,000
Accts pay, ad wages	1,614,295	6,296,691
Surplus	15,336,134	13,721,839
Total	24,495,916	20,004,057

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the largest of the 1918 maturities is the issue of \$7,735,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5 per cent six-year notes. These notes mature on July 1 next and will have to be taken care of in some manner.

Already various plans for their refunding have been discussed. It is probable that the great bulk of the issue will have to be provided for through Government assistance.

In the meantime a plan is being discussed to create an issue of \$15,000,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit preferred stock bearing 7 or 8 per cent dividends.

Such an issue would be well secured on an earnings standpoint and with easier money conditions might be made to go.

If that amount of stock could be sold it would reduce the amount of notes for which the company would be obliged to look to the Government for aid to about \$42,000,000. There have been proposals in some quarters that the City of New York should lend its financial aid to this refunding plan. Such a proceeding is very doubtful. The credit of the city has already been taxed to pay for its operation of the new subways and elevated lines which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Interborough will operate when finished. In the Brooklyn Rapid Transit expansion the city has already expended \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 more than its original estimate. This, it is felt, is about all it should be expected to do.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, March 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. Edson; Essex.	
Baltimore, Md.—H. Abraham; Essex.	
Charlotte, N. C.—W. B. Balk; U. S.	
Charlotte, N. C.—J. M. Balk; U. S.	
Chicago—S. L. Levi of Selz Schwarz & Co.; Essex.	
Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillmans; Essex.	
Chicago—C. W. T. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S.	
Concord, N. C.—J. G. Parks; U. S.	
Concord, N. C.—C. S. Morgan; U. S.	
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.	
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.	
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Inc. Tour.	
Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.	
Munroe, N. C.—J. M. Balk; U. S.	
New York—A. Lukowicz of Levinson Bros.; Essex.	
Philadelphia—M. T. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.	
Pittsburg, Pa.—Joseph Glaser; Essex.	
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.	
Savannah, Ga.—A. S. McDougall of McDougall & Co.; U. S.	
St. Louis—G. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex.	
Winston-Salem, N. C.—A. F. Stevens; U. S.	

BOSTON FOREIGN TRADE

BOSTON, Mass.—Figures of the foreign trade of the port of Boston in January as compiled by the National Shawmut Bank, compare:

	1918	1917
Imports	\$31,656,324	\$32,419,881
Exports	19,916,141	24,196,517

Imports

Exports

SPANISH EXPORTS FIGURES

MADRID, Spain.—The total declared exports from Spain to the United States and possessions during 1917 were valued as follows: To United States, \$55,733,492 compared with \$33,768,822 in 1916; Philippines, \$985,330 against \$1,022,757; Porto Rico \$887,593 against \$851,601; total \$37,606,415 against \$35,643,180.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES SITUATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Local underwriters have as yet made no general reduction in rates for vessels and cargoes through the war zone, to follow the reduction made by the Treasury Department. Underwriters as a rule charge approximately 1½ of 1 per cent more than basic rates established by the Government, but even before the government reduction from 4 per cent to 3 per cent for hulls and cargoes through the war zone had been declared, many underwriters were taking risks at 3½ per cent for vessels destined to the United Kingdom.

It is expected, however, that now, since the Government has practically given assurance of greater safety in traversing the war zone, rates generally will soon reach lower levels all around.

Present rates are 3½ per cent to 4½ per cent for belligerents to the United Kingdom, depending on the speed of the ship; neutrals, 6 per cent. Rates to Havre vary from 6 per cent to 8 per cent for belligerents and neutrals respectively; to the Mediterranean, 6 per cent and 8 per cent for belligerents, 10 per cent for neutrals; to Marseilles, 5½ per cent to 7½ per cent, according to the speed of the vessel.

WESTERN ELECTRIC ANNUAL REPORT

BOSTON, Mass.—The Western Electric Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, showing a balance of \$2,851,716 for dividends, after all expenses and charges, an increase of \$527,100 over 1916. After dividends

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NORTHWESTERN IS FAVORITE TO WIN

Has Strong Entry List for Annual Championship Swimming Meet of Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association

Year	Winner	Points
1911-Illinois	30
1912-Illinois	28
1913-Illinois	27
1914-Northwestern	29
1915-Northwestern	27
1916-Northwestern-Chicago	44
1917-Northwestern	47

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—As has been the case for each annual meet, the swimming team of Northwestern University will enter the championship meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, to be held at Patten Gymnasium pool, Evanston, Friday, a heavy favorite.

Five universities will be represented in the swimming races, but only three of them will have teams at all complete. The five colleges in the competition will be Northwestern, University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois and Indiana University. Illinois will have only two or three swimmers competing, because it has been the policy of the Urbana institution to withdraw some of the attention paid to minor sports teams during the war. Indiana will enter the race for swimming honors for the first time, as that college formerly had no varsity pool for the development of swimming athletes, and has possessed such training facilities only since the opening of the large new gymnasium at Bloomington, Ind. Accordingly, the athletes representing Indiana will, in the main, be men of uncertain ability as point winners.

Northwestern will be represented by the biggest team, by far. A normal swimming squad at Northwestern includes between 30 and 40 men. In this war year, the turnout has not fallen far below that number; although there are many more men on the team who are new to varsity competition than in former years. Chicago will have the next largest squad, less than half the entries of Northwestern, which also enjoys the additional advantage of having the events swum in its home pool. Wisconsin's swimming team, such as is left after enlistment of the former good-sized squad, will be less in number than Chicago, and much poorer in strong contestants.

Northwestern's team will be led by Richard Simonson, the captain, who set the conference record for 440-yard free style in the "Big Ten" meet of 1916. Northwestern has three other men who won their events in the conference meet of last season. They are H. M. Grove, Ralph McDonald, and F. D. Raymond. This quartet means many sure points for Northwestern, and with the additional scoring of some excellent new material, Northwestern ought not to have difficulty in amassing the total which will win the meet.

Chicago's team will furnish the chief competition. The Maroon captain, W. C. Earle, is easily the best individual swimmer in the entire Western Conference. This star of the Maroon probably will score heavily for his team, as he is capable of entering numerous events, and will be a favorite to win two or three events. Chicago has a good plunger in E. M. Carlson, who won that event in the conference meet of last season. Carlson, however, has spent many more hours in military drill than swimming practice during the winter just closing, and consequently is out of training, and incapable of doing as well in the plunge as he did last year. He still will enter the event as the favorite to win it, however.

Indiana's untied team may surprise its rivals by capturing several of the events, but the followers of the tank sport in the "Big Ten" do not take the Hoosier State university seriously into their calculations as a heavy scorer. Probably such places will be won by Indiana's team as will not be firsts, and the scoring by that team is not expected to upset the showing of the well-balanced tank team from Northwestern. Illinois' few entrants in the races will be picked men, enthusiasts at varsity swimming, and in their events may upset fond hopes of the contenders from Northwestern or Chicago.

If there are enough contestants in the races to necessitate running off the 40-yard race, and any other of the events, in a system of several preliminary heats, Northwestern will be favored. Racing through numerous heats would slow up Captain Earle of Chicago for later events, while Northwestern will have a reserve of men, with its bigger team, to draw from. Holding numerous heats would probably be against the chances of Wisconsin's team also, and would affect the chances of the men from Illinois.

The games of water-basketball will decide the Conference title, while they will not result in awarding points to add to the swimming total, are always followed with interest. In former years, Chicago has usually entered a team which provided strong competition for the Northwestern favorites, but this time the Purple team seems to have things mainly to itself. It is not known exactly what other teams will be in the running, but Wisconsin is expected to play. The list of entries follows:

40-Yard Swim—W. C. Earle, E. D. Reis, J. H. White, Chicago; P. B. Casebeer, Indiana; K. E. Bahe, P. P. Rudy, L. G. George, H. M. Grove, E. L. Bacon, F. D. Raymond, Northwestern.

FULHAM WINNER OVER WEST HAM

Leaders Passed Stiff Obstacle Between Them and the Championship by Victory of Three Goals to One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The West Ham Association Football team on Feb. 16 included the Scottish international goalkeeper, Bombardier J. Brownlie, for their big match with Fulham, the present leaders of the London Combination. On the other hand, D. Shea, the former West Ham inside right, appeared for the leaders and was instrumental in scoring two goals. Fulham passed a stiff obstacle between them and the championship by a victory of 3 goals to 1. Had they experienced defeat their record would have been in danger, for Tottenham Hotspurs are only one point in arrears and ran up a score of 8 to 0 against Crystal Palace. The defeat of West Ham had a further consequence in enabling Chelsea, who beat Millwall by four goals, to come up from the fourth to the third position in the competition table. Of the London clubs not yet mentioned, Woolwich Arsenal defeated Queen's Park Rangers 3 to 0 and Brentford played a draw of one all with Clapton Orient. Leeds City made their leadership of the Midland section of the league practically secure. Their game was full of local interest for they were opposed to the Bradford team, and beat this much improved eleven by 2 goals to 1. As a result of this game together with the home defeat of Sheffield United, 1 to 0 at the hands of Notts Forest, the margin between the Leeds and Sheffield clubs is increased to six points, a substantial enough lead with only three matches needed to complete the program. The Notts clubs had a successful day on Saturday, for in addition to the success of the Forest, the County team beat Sheffield Wednesday 3 to 0. Against this, both the Bradford teams lost, the Park Avenue team, as already mentioned, and the City club to Huddersfield Town by 2 to 0. Birmingham, Barnsley and Grimsby all had victories to their credit over Rotherham, 2 to 0, Leicester Fosse, 1 to 0, and Lincoln City, 4 to 1. Hull City beat Gainsborough 4 to 2 in a subsidiary competition game.

HARVARD TO RACE PRINCETON CREW

Rowing Management Arranges Contests With the Yale First and Second Varsity Eights

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—According to an announcement made Monday night by the Harvard University rowing management, arrangements have been completed for a race between the varsity oarsmen and the Princeton University crew on the Lake Carnegie two-mile race, April 27, and also for a race with Yale University, either on the Housatonic or Charles River, on June 1. It is probable that the Harvard 1921 crew will meet the Orange and Black freshmen on the former date.

At some time prior to the date set for the contest against the Eli eight, the two highest Crimson crews will race each other, and the winning eight is to represent the Crimson against a boat similarly chosen at Yale. These two crews are to toss for the course, the choice being between the New Housatonic, near New Haven, and the Charles River course. If the first crews race on the Charles River course, the second crews will race on the Housatonic, and vice versa.

The first 1921 crew will race the Yale freshmen on May 25, the place to be decided by a toss. In all cases the course will be two miles.

For the race with both Princeton and Yale Universities the visiting crew will use the home crew's shell. In the latter case alterations in the rigging will be made to allow for the different systems of rowing taught at Harvard and at Yale and Princeton.

Varsity oarsmen had their first workout on the Charles River Monday. Coach William Haines has decided not to put any of the upper crews on the river until the latter part of this week, when it is hoped that the launch can follow them. Two more shells will take to the water this afternoon, however, and it is expected that by next Monday when the Newhall boat house will be opened, all 16 of the crews will be put on the river.

RUDOLPH REFUSES BRAVES' 1918 TERMS

MIAMI, Fla.—Upon receipt here Monday night of a telegram from Richard Rudolph, in which he refused to accept the 1918 terms submitted to him Sunday, Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston National League Baseball Club, in a return wire to the pitcher, recalled the proffered contract and stated that the next contract Rudolph received from the Braves would be much smaller than the one which he rejected.

The being practice Monday afternoon was hard and fast. John Murray, the Everett boy who won his spurs with Georgetown University, did some remarkable work in the box and gave promise of developing into a first-class pitcher. William James, the former boxman of the Braves, appeared on the field for his first workout Monday. He did not do any real pitching but played around second base during the infield practice and seemed to have no difficulty in getting the ball from second base to the home plate. He did it easily and with a show of reserve power which promises well for his pitching comeback.

PITCHER EAYRS TO MANAGE PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Edward Eayrs, pitcher and outfielder, has been chosen to succeed John Eagan as manager of the Providence International League baseball team. Eayrs lives in Providence and played on the teams in 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Previous to that he was the star pitcher on the Brown University team. He finished the 1913 season with the Pittsburgh Nationals and was with Columbus in 1914 and part of 1915.

SHOEMAKER WINS FROM PLUNKETT

Eclipses Own High Run Mark in United States Pocket Billiard Championship Tournament

Player	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
J. H. Shoemaker	0	21	1,000
A. J. Maloney	3	0	21,000
Augustus Gardner	3	1	15,750
T. A. Plunkett	3	2	15,600
C. R. Shongood Jr.	2	3	22,500
C. M. Munoz	2	3	17,400
Ardie Wickers	1	4	17,200
C. R. Fulton	0	5	20,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—T. A. Plunkett, Augustus Gardner and J. H. Shoemaker, the champion, were the winners of the three games played Monday in the United States National amateur pocket-billiard championship tournament at the rooms of the New York Athletic Club. Plunkett defeated Ardie Wickers in one of the afternoon games 125 to 47 and then lost to Shoemaker in the evening, 125 to 78. Gardner defeated C. M. Munoz, 125 to 105.

Shoemaker not only won decisively, but he eclipsed his own high run mark in the present event when he put together a cluster of 31 in the early part of the game. Later he followed with a count of 21. The champion was in command from start to finish. Any idea that his pocket billiard game was suffering because of his devotion to snooker pool was dissipated by the superb manner in which he played the billiards. His break shots were many times remarkable, and repeatedly he sought out combinations from the pyramid with unerring eye. He made these, and kill shots, with an ease that aroused applause. The game by innings follows:

J. H. Shoemaker—9 13 9 9 12 4 14 14 10 2 5 9 14 0 3. Total—125. Scratches—4. High runs—21, 21 and 12.
T. A. Plunkett—5 13 5 2 10 0 0 4 12 9 5 0 14. Total—78. Scratches—6. High runs—12, 12 and 10.
Plunkett played one of his best matches of the tournament in the afternoon when he defeated Wickers by a score of 125 to 47. The winner was in fine stroke and clicked off the balls at lively pace even though there was here and there an interpolation of safety play. Wickers was never a factor in the contest. He did not get much of a chance to show his skill when Plunkett was so accurate on both his long as well as his short shots. The game by innings follows:

T. A. Plunkett—14 10 11 14 5 12 6 6 15 10 12 8. Total—125. Scratches—8. High runs—14, 11 and 9.
Ardie Wickers—4 0 6 9 2 8 8 0 4 7 7. Total—47. Scratches—11. High run—8.
Gardner brought about the defeat of one of the veteran contenders in the second afternoon game when he disposed of Munoz, the Amateur Billiard Club expert, by a score of 125 to 105. Gardner obtained the lead at the outset and managed to hold it right through the match. The game by innings follows:

Augustus Gardner—9 10 12 0 7 7 6 11 3 14 6 0 12 7 2 12. Total—125. Scratches—2. High runs—15, 13, and 12.
C. M. Munoz—5 4 11 14 7 8 3 11 0 8 14 2 7 5 12. Total—105. Scratches—3. High runs—14, 12, and 12.
The race between Glasgow Celtic and the Rangers for the leadership of the Scottish League still continues, and neither side has as yet yielded any advantage. The Rangers visited the Clyde inclosure on Saturday and won 3 to 0, the Celtic also defeating their opponents, the Academicals, by 2 to 1. Both Kilmarnock and Greenock Morton had to be satisfied with a division of the honors, against St. Mirren and Falkirk also drew with Motherwell and Partick Thistle. The amateurs from Queen's Park registered a win over Ayr United 3 to 2. Ardrieonians beat the Hibernians 3 to 0, and the Hearts defeated Clydebank 1 to 0.

MCINNES SHOWS UP WELL AT THIRD BASE

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—With John McInnes, Scott Hooper, Smith, Whitman and Strunk in uniform here Monday, the Boston American League baseball team assumed the general appearance which it can be expected to present when it starts after the 1918 pennant. Previous to Monday's practice the work at Majestic Park has been confined to pitchers and catchers, but from now on Manager Harry Frazee will devote the time to rounding the team as a whole into shape for the opening of the season in mid-April.

A feature of the day's practice was the initial appearance of John McInnes at third base, where the former first baseman showed up to great advantage. Drives and bunts he handled with the same ease which has characterized his work at the other corner of the diamond, and his throwing was good. H. B. Hooper was in his usual position in right field, and while he has not as yet signed a contract, President H. H. Frazee declared that there would be no trouble about that.

EASTERN LEAGUE POSTPONES MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The scheduled meeting of Eastern League baseball club owners, which was to have been held here Monday afternoon, has been postponed until some day next week. A meeting of the International League is set for March 25 in New York, and it is fairly certain that the Eastern men will not be called together until after that time.

CHICAGO LACKING FIELD EVENT MEN

Indoor and Outdoor Champions of the Western Conference Have Nearly All Entered Active War Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nothing but a sprinkling of the javelin throw men who won both the annual indoor and outdoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association for the University of Chicago in 1917, remain with that team. Eleven of the athletes of the 1917 champion squad, almost every one of them a varsity "C" letter man, have entered military service. Additional men are now enrolled for the army and navy and awaiting call, and when these are mobilized, Coach A. A. Stagg's track team will lose still more of its strength.

The loss of so many consistent performers undoubtedly has weakened the Maroon team, which, last June, looked as though it would repeat its 1917 title victories in 1918. The Maroon will still be represented by a well-balanced team in the track events, however, as Coach Stagg and his able coaching staff of assistants always manage to develop enough young athletes to keep the Chicago university well in the running against its Western Conference rivals. In the field events the Maroon is deplorably lacking, and it is in contests such as the hammer throw, shot put, discus throw and high jump that the other teams of the "Big Ten" will decisively outscore Chicago.

Previous to the annual indoor championships to be held at Northwestern University's indoor track in Patten Gymnasium, Evanston, on Friday and Saturday, Chicago took part in two dual meets. In a season in which war-time conditions had not affected athletics, Chicago would have had half a dozen meets instead of two. The two dual contests were against Purdue University at Lafayette, and University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The Chicago team had not much difficulty triumphing over Purdue, its scoring power in the track events standing the Maroon athletes in good stead by running up a commanding lead for them. At Michigan, the Wolverine varsity held the upper hand because of its superiority in all-around work, snatching points in every event. The best men who compose the Chicago team at present, are:

Fred Feuerstein '19, in the dashes and sprints; G. L. Otis '18, distance runs; E. C. Curtiss '18, 440-yard dash; H. H. McCosh '19, middle distances; W. C. Gorgas '18, weight events; C. C. Greene '19, far performer in middle distances; Paul Grossman '19, hammer. Otis, who was captain of the university cross-country team last autumn, and finished second in the annual cross-country championship race, will shortly be lost to the team, because he is an enlisted man and is under orders, with every other member of his unit, to be ready for instant mobilization and transfer. If his unit is not called out for another week, Otis will be able to run in the Conference indoor championship meet, and his competition is regarded as very important in furthering the Maroon chances, because he is one of the surest point winners on the entire team.

Coach Stagg and Trainer Thomas Eck, the veteran trainer and handler of skaters, runners, and bicycle racers, have been putting the last few months of time in drilling a list of track candidates at Bartlett Gymnasium, which consists principally of untried men. They have been successful in molding several of their candidates into shape for varsity competition, and the men are running in faster time by several seconds, in some of the events. On this list of promising new men, those who are among the best prospects include:

D. H. Annan '19, sprints, a nephew of D. C. Ross, the famous Scotch swordsman and all-around athlete of 12 or 15 years ago; H. K. Buchman '20, hurdles; Van Meter Ames '19, hurdles; W. W. Henry '20, sprints and relay racer; H. W. Kennedy '20, relay racer; C. C. Jackson '20, shot put; W. C. Earle '18, pole vault; F. A. Long '20, mile; E. H. Moore '34 '20, distance events; and B. B. Cox '20, distance events.

A majority of this list of newly-developed track men, it will be noted, are members of the sophomore class. They are students under the army draft age, and are in many cases men who become interested in varsity track athletics indirectly, after turning out for track work in connection with the compulsory physical training in vogue at the University of Chicago.

The schedule of outdoor meets for the Chicago team will be somewhat heavier than the scanty competition during the indoor season. Several dual meets will be held.

Chicago's one-mile, two-mile and four-mile relay teams were all victorious at the recent indoor carnival conducted by the University of Illinois as one of the annual features of the indoor track season in mid-west collegiate sports. These teams will also compete in the annual University of Pennsylvania relays next month, but due to the calling of Otis for military service, the four-mile team will not race in the same line-up as at Illinois, and therefore the Maroon runners will be unable to show as much speed to the eastern intercollegiate world as they did in the recent western events at Urbana.

The Maroon team at present is without a track captain. H. R. Clark, who had been elected, is now serving abroad. He has not been heard from lately, but his corps is thought to be in France.

CORNELL PLANS FOR CREW RACES

G. E. Kent, Graduate Manager, Is Arranging a Schedule for the Coming Rowing Season

ITHACA, N. Y.—Official announcement that Cornell University will carry out its plans for rowing this season, notwithstanding war-time conditions, was made here Monday by G. E. Kent, graduate manager of athletics.

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WESLEYAN MINUS LETTER WINNERS

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H. V. Widdoes, captain of the team, was the last 1917 regular to leave the college for war work and he is in the United States aviation service. He was the catcher for the nine and one of the best batters in 1917. The squad will do its preliminary practicing without a captain, it being decided not to elect a player to the position until Coach Fauver has decided on which of the candidates will make the various positions and then these players will be called together to vote for a captain.

CHARLES VOSE JR. TO MEET G. H. CAVANAUGH

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDING—CLASS B

Player	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
L. L. Haskell	4	0	33,000
W. A. Crocker	3	0	22,000
Clifford Davis	2	1	18,650
J. I. Cahill	1	2	22,333
G. H. Cavanaugh	1	2	46,333
C. L. Maher	1	2	29,250
Charles Vose Jr.	2	3	15,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—G. H. Cavanaugh and Charles Vose Jr. will meet this evening at the Twentieth Century Billiard Rooms in the sixteenth game of the New England Class B amateur 18.2 ballline billiard championship tournament. Cavanaugh has won one game out of three and Vose has won two out of five.

L. L. Haskell ran his winning record up to four straight games Monday evening when he defeated C. L. Maher, 200 to 139. Haskell played very good billiards, having a high run of 27 and two of 22. His average for the past week was 530-40. Maher had high runs of 29 and 27.

TEXAS CAVALRY TO PATROL BORDER

AUSTIN, Tex.—The War Department has authorized the recruiting of six regiments of cavalry in Texas for duty in patrolling the Texas-Mexican border, according to Adj.-Gen. James A. Harley, who has been in Washington in conference with Secretary of War Baker and other War Department officials. According to General Harley, a bill will be offered in Congress authorizing the "border patrol," or Secretary Baker puts it, a "border constabulary," and the six regiments of cavalry to be recruited in Texas will compose this guard.

J. W. RAY AFTER RECORDS

By United Press

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three records—two American and one world—may be broken here tomorrow night. J. W. Ray, star distance runner of the Illinois Athletic Club, is going to try for the three-quarters mile, and will continue on to the mile. The American records in the three-quarters and the mile are within his grasp, and the world's record for the shorter distance is also within his reach.

ST. PAUL'S WAR STAMP SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The sale of war savings and thrift stamps in St. Paul, up to Feb. 16, had reached \$283,000, more than \$1 per capita. Postmaster Raths has organized Red, White and Blue teams of letter carriers, and has asked the post office department to allow merchants to contribute prizes for the best work. Newspaper thrift clubs have been organized.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

Wheat From the Desert

In Goshute County, Wyo., in the heart of what was once called the Great American Desert, there is to spring up this summer a 5000-acre wheat field, financed by 10 Wyoming men who are willing to risk the cost of cultivating the tract, estimated at \$125,000, in order to add to the grain supply of the United States. A crop of 50,000 bushels is being counted on as the yield of the eight square miles of the irregular tract, which must be irrigated. The land is owned by the United States, and is segregated under the North Platte project of the reclamation service. State subsidy of farming is coming more in evidence this year than ever before, to match the patriotic efforts of individuals and groups of operators. In California the State Farm Settlement Board has just arranged for the purchase of 6000 acres, near Chico. This is part of the purchase of 10,000 acres authorized by legislative act.

One of the chief purposes in the land settlement plan about to be undertaken is to provide a way in which a person with little money may acquire a small farm under conditions favorable to full economic success, widespread and thorough investigation having, it is said, determined the fact that failure in settling on the Federal Government's great reclamation projects, and the lack of success generally on the part of those who have attempted to take up agriculture as an occupation, have been due largely to high prices of land, with onerous terms of purchase, lack of reserve funds by the settler, and the use of ill-considered methods in the cultivation of the land.

It is, therefore, sought in the farm settlement plan about to be undertaken, to overcome these difficulties in the following manner: The land is to be laid out in small tracts, prepared for cultivation when this is needed, roads are to be constructed, and houses for settlers and farm laborers are to be built. These farms, including stock and farm implements, may be purchased upon a cash payment of 5 per cent of the cost of the land and 10 per cent of the cost of the improvements, payment for the remainder to be distributed over a period of years, if necessary, 40 years being the maximum given the settler in which to pay for the land.

State as Landlord

One of the essentials in the ship-building program is the erection of a sufficient number of houses for the workmen, homelike houses in which the artisans will take an interest. Only thus can the highest possible rate of construction be reached. In the same way, it is being recognized, farmers can be persuaded to stay on the land, and keep up the largely increased agricultural production which is needed to enable the United States to supply the import food needs of the Allies. Massachusetts is experimenting in a small way under a new home-stead law, and now a similar plan is proposed in Missouri, though on such a large scale that the project is to go before the voters for decision on a referendum ballot. The Missouri plan briefly is for the State to establish a loan fund in the State Treasury, which will make it possible for any citizen in the State, whether he has initial capital or not, to obtain a loan of not more than \$3000 at 3 per cent interest, on 21 years' time, for the purpose of buying a home in a city or a farm in the country. A companion measure provides that the revenue for the fund, as well as all other State, county, municipal and school purposes, shall be obtained by taxing the unimproved land values, exempting all improvements and the products of labor. The Saskatchewan Farm Mortgage Board, appointed by the Government to advance money on the amortization plan at cost, has proved a decided success as was to be expected, for between "money at cost" and money at the exorbitant interest rates that have often been demanded on mortgages, lies a possibility of a margin for the farmer sufficient to provide him with a hope of one day getting out of debt. The Saskatchewan board has already lent \$1,750,000.

War, as a Melting Pot

"The Real American Melting Pot" is the way The Citizen, an Italian weekly of New York City, characterizes the war. The Citizen remarks that until the war began the public schools were regarded as the crucible within which the future new citizens are formed. The system has in a broad sense been a success, except in its failure to instill a sense of discipline toward parents and civil authorities alike. "The result," says The Citizen, "has been the making of well-meaning but rather vociferous and too independent American youths. Adding to this fact an enormous influx of adult immigrants from all lands, the superficiality of American sentiment and life had become of late more and more violent and dangerous.

"The unexpected only could have brought about sincere patriotism and real harmony in the gigantic American melting pot. At all times war has been the greatest equalizer, changing or reversing entire structures of civilization dating from centuries back. The present conflict is not an exception and it is bound to prove to be the greatest factor in directing the future course of humanity and in effacing past differences and prejudices.

"The present war will 'coke' real Americans faster than any other process and will eliminate forever the ingenuous thought that peace can be the result of pious wishes and not the commandment of superior moral forces."

FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LANDER, Wyo.—The first vocational school to be built in Wyoming is to be erected here, bonds for \$50,000 for the erection of the building having been carried at a special election in Fremont County.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Winthrop More Daniels, who, by the rule of rotation, now comes to the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, was first named for service on that important board by President Wilson, whose associate Mr. Daniels had been on the faculty of Princeton University, where he taught economics and political science. When, as Governor of New Jersey, Mr. Wilson, in 1911, had the felicity of naming the first Public Utilities Commission, he picked out Professor Daniels, as he then was, to be a member of this important agency of state control, wishing to have someone whom he knew to be able and honest on a board that would have to deal with corporations that had gone unchecked for years. In 1914, when, as President, Mr. Wilson had power to shape the personnel of the federal commission that has a similar regulatory control of the railways and their rates, he quite naturally promoted Mr. Daniels to the federal commission. In 1916 when Mr. Daniels was renominated, there was opposition, led by Senator Cummins of Iowa, who considered some of Mr. Daniels's decisions reactionary. Mr. Daniels was confirmed, however.

Henry C. Emery, representative in Russia of one of the leading financial institutions of New York City, is a prisoner of German forces, captured while making his way out of the country by way of Finland and Sweden. Mr. Emery for nine years was professor of political economy at Yale University. President Taft summoned him from academic duties to those of the state when, in 1909, he asked the Yale scholar to be head of the tariff board which the Republican Party and Congress called into being to meet the public demand for a more rational and expert handling of the national revenue problem. Mr. Emery's experience while filling this position was such as to add to his technical knowledge as an economist, and also to fit him to serve as a financial adviser. Hence it was not surprising that he was in demand for work for private corporations, and that he should have been selected to go to Russia to promote the trade and financial interests of the two countries, under the auspices of the Guarantee Trust Company, which has been one of the American banking institutions most active, of late, in promoting the extension of American commercial influence throughout the world. Mr. Emery grew up in Maine, where his father was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His first academic post was at Bowdoin College, from which he was called, in 1900, to Yale.

Gen. Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson, G. C. V. O., who has succeeded Gen. Sir Henry Wilson as British military representative at Versailles, came prominently into the military limelight in the present war during the autumn of 1914 when he took command of the Fourth Army Corps, then newly formed. Sir Henry Rawlinson will always be remembered in connection with the incomparable Seventh Division, which formed the greater part of the fourth corps, whose supreme gallantry in the operations preceding the first battle of Ypres is still fresh in the memory of most people. At the battle of Neuve Chapelle the Fourth Army Corps again played a conspicuous part, which it surpassed at the attack on Loos in the autumn of 1915. In the spring of 1916 Sir Henry Rawlinson was put in command of the fourth army, and when the battle of the Somme opened he was in command of the whole fighting front. It was Rawlinson's men who later entered Peronne and swept up to the gates of St. Quentin. Prior to the present war Sir Henry Rawlinson had seen active service in India, Egypt, and South Africa. He was A. D. C. for four years to Lord Roberts in India, and served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to Lord Kitchener in the Sudan campaign of 1897-8. He also went through the siege of Ladysmith with Sir George White, and it is curious to recall that he was more than once in action against General Smuts.

Professor Arthur Newton Talbot, who is to head the new department of construction of the United States War Department, which has more than \$1,000,000,000 to spend swiftly for housing and manufacturing purposes of the Government, is professor of municipal and sanitary engineering at the University of Illinois, and an expert in that field. He has with him on the board other experts in affiliated professions and callings, all of which enter into the business of building. He is an Illinoisian, who supplemented study of applied natural science in the state university with special service as a civil engineer engaged in all the tasks that go with building of railways—constructing water and lighting systems for municipalities, and studying the durability and reliability of all sorts of materials that enter into modern public works and private buildings. He has been president of the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, and of the society for testing materials; and is a member and director of most of the other engineering societies of the country. His rank as an expert is beyond dispute.

Charles S. Thomas, senior United States Senator from Colorado, who is leading the movement in Congress to have the statue of Frederick the Great, now standing near the War College in Washington, removed from its present site, is a Georgian who grew up on a plantation near Macon. His schooling was obtained in Connecticut, and his professional training in law at the University of Michigan law school. He has long been a resident of Colorado, and has held important offices, local and state, including the governorship from 1899 to 1901. In the Democratic party he has had the important duty and honor that go with service on the national committee, from 1884 to 1896, and

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has sat in at least five of the national conventions nominating presidential candidates. He entered the Federal Senate in 1913, to fill a vacancy, and was elected by popular vote the following year. He has been a loyal supporter of the President in war legislation.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Papers and Magazines for Soldiers

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT CHRONICLE—Discussion over what sort of reading the soldier likes has proceeded to great lengths without any indication as yet of coming to an end. The fact of the matter is, of course, that within certain limitations the taste of the soldier is as varied as that of the man at home. The main difference between the two is that the soldier craves reading that will take his mind off from the war. A writer in the Saturday Westminster Gazette, of London, on "What is Read at the Front," gives the result of an extended investigation of the subject among British troops, and closes with this significant statement: "But far exceeding all other literature is the reading of the newspapers and magazines." If this is true of the British soldier, we may be sure that it is equally true of the American, for he is 3000 miles from home and in a land where even the language is strange to him. Home newspapers and magazines, under such circumstances, must have a value far above that of books. There may be a question about the kind of book that a particular soldier will enjoy, but there can be no question about the avidity with which he will seize upon an American newspaper or magazine, though in the latter case the word "magazine" should not be understood as including flashy publications.

Duty and Credit

DAYTON (O.) NEWS—There are people who seem to think that because they have assisted in raising money, or in doing other things which are necessary to support our boys in the army, they are entitled to be praised. Some of these people appear to feel aggrieved if they do not happen to receive all the credit to which they believe they are entitled. It is difficult to be patient with such men and women. No one who is permitted to remain at home and engage in his or her usual activities is entitled to any credit whatever for doing all that it is possible to do in support of the undertakings made necessary by the war. It is the duty of every one to do all that can be done to give all that can be given. This is an obligation. It isn't a thing that the citizen may do or decline to do, as he pleases. He has no right to quit before he has done his utmost, and there is no reason to demand or expect praise or credit for what he does. This is no time for petty jealousies—no time for squabbles over the question of credit. Let us all do our duty and let the praise and credit go where they may. We are not working for personal glory; we are working for the boys who are giving so much more than we can give that we ought to be ashamed to consider ourselves entitled to any credit for the time, the effort or the money we contribute to their support.

American Minerals

BALTIMORE NEWS—Demand that we shall save all possible tonnage for

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war uses by producing as much as possible at home seems the most elementary common sense. Some of the government activities have tended to lessen production, so far as we can now judge of results. Secretary Lane is working on a sound basis when he advocates development of our mineral resources. He makes the positive statement that three-fourths of the importation of certain minerals needed by the nation for military purposes can be eliminated by internal development. If money is all that is needed, that ought to be forthcoming at once. A more serious consideration is the matter of labor, both skilled and unskilled. Consideration ought to be given to the source from which this can be obtained and the effect that withdrawing it from other activities would have on the progress of the war. Doubtless this has been considered. If a thing is worth doing, the sooner it is done the better. This is distinctly within the province of the Secretary of the Interior, and it will be to his credit if he carries it through.

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LESSONS ON WAR CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Will C. Wood, Commissioner of Secondary Schools of California, is having placed in the hands of all the teachers and pupils of the high and intermediate schools the text of a specially prepared course of instruction in war citizenship prepared by R. L. Ashley of the Pasadena High School. The first four lessons have just come from the press for distribution throughout the State. In the Pasadena High School these lessons are given by all of the teachers, the program being so arranged that each pupil has two lessons a week in war citizenship.

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500 Rooms, 1 Person \$3.50
600 Rooms, 1 Person \$4.00
700 Rooms, 1 Person \$4.50
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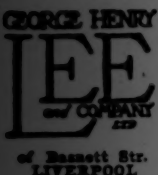
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MME. NAZIMOVA IN
"THE WILD DUCK"Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

Arthur Hopkins presented Mme. Nazimova in her first series of Ibsen presentations at the Plymouth Theater, New York City, evening of March 11, 1918. The cast:

Werte.....Dodson Mitchell
Greger.....Harry Metayer
Old Ekdal.....Edward Connelly
Hjalmar Ekdal.....Lionel Atwill
Gina Ekdal.....Amy Veness
Hedvig.....Mme. Nazimova
Mrs. Sorby.....Norah Lamson
Johling.....Lyster Chambers
St. Clair Bayfield
Grahberg.....St. Clair Bayfield
Fetterman.....Adelbert Knott
Jensen.....Frederick Gibbs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What is probably the chief reason why "The Wild Duck" has not been presented in this city in English until this late day is apparent after one has witnessed the performance at the Plymouth Theater, if one has not already discovered it by the library lamp or in productions holding to the original tongue.

In his story of the havoc wrought by a blundering idealist in a home life rendered seemingly comfortable by blind adherence to romantic delusions, Ibsen did not write a play of sufficient dramatic interest, as commonly conceived, to persuade the ordinary producer that it would "go" with American audiences.

The drama of this piece lies deep beneath the surface, in the depths of the ocean, as Gregers would say. It comes to the surface only when the sound of the shot from the forest attic proves to what lengths Hedvig took the baffling symbolism of Gregers seriously. The undercurrent of all the previous surface talk and characterization has been urging on toward this moment.

From the first the playgoer longed to see the tricks of the dramatist laid foreseen the end. Ibsen did not really need to "plant" the pistol two or three times previous to Hedvig's disappearance into the forest with it. Such apparent bending to the supposed level of your audience smacks less of a master dramatist than of motion-picture plays. The characters, too, though drawn with graphic and merciless strokes and illuminated with the wealth of detail that Ibsen used to pour out on his first drafts during intensive revision, are not likable to an American audience; with the exception of Old Ekdal, perhaps, and, in hands other than Nazimova's, Hedvig herself.

Neither is any of the several morals pointed by Ibsen either new or of much importance. The present performance emphasizes Relling's denouncement of those models, wise beyond their intelligence, whose arbitrary imposition of iconoclastic idealism shatters whatever it attacks. But this is not news to today's playgoer, who also knows that truth and conjugal felicity have something to do with each other, and that what a Werle does somebody must reap, even if Werle himself escapes the harvest now.

The clearest impression left by this performance is the tragedy worked out in Hedvig, this reaping of what another had sowed. In picturing the pitiful submission of the innocent daughter of Gina to the suffering and sacrifice inflicted upon her by the guilty, Mme. Nazimova unfortunately suggests too often the woman of insight born of experience, rather than the fourteen-year-old girl Ibsen wrote Hedvig to be. The shadows in the character are painted so heavily that the sunshine which Hjalmar mentions is not evident. Only once or twice does the actress establish completely the likeness of young years, and even then it is done never by her thin, whining tones, or by the maturity of her facial expression, or the impatient tossing of her bobbed hair; but rather by a suppleness of carriage and poise, a restlessness of movement and undeveloped grace. She is a child only when her back is turned to the audience and most of the time she is a being of such gloom that she is not, as already inferred, likable; although she brings out with remarkable clarity those qualities in Hedvig which arouse pity.

Of the supporting players Harry Metayer seems a bit stiff; and his Gregers, exhibiting at the end abject submission to a blundering idealism which he thinks he cannot overcome, is somewhat alien to the usual conception of that character. He may, however, be granted the right to read the last line of the play, "to be thirty at table," with a regret not commonly associated with Gregers in the mind of the play reader, who thinks of the idealist as triumphant and unrepentant amidst the havoc he has wrought. Mr. Atwill as Hjalmar decorates the printed dialogue with generous detail, but this amusing scottish and boaster loses power as he becomes conscious of his absurdity; at those times the most unseeing of idealists could not take him seriously. Edward Connelly's Old Ekdal is a remarkably complete piece of character work, while Dodson Mitchell and Miss Veness handle Werte and Gina with authority. The settings by Robert Edmond Jones do little to establish atmosphere, but are adequate for all practical purposes.

AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—"The Good Men Do," the MacDowell prize play by Hubert Osborne, was recently given a professional production at the Little Theater, Philadelphia, with Miss Louise Randolph, Hilda Spong, Mary Servoss and Grace Griswold in the cast. The piece was first produced at the 47 Workshop, Cambridge, Mass., under the direction of Prof. George Pierce Baker.

"The Road to Yesterday," a romantic drama acted by Miss Minnie Dupree a decade ago, and written by Miss

Beulah Marie Dix and Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, is to be made into a musical comedy, with book by Henry Blossom and music by Uda Waldrop.

The Players Club of San Francisco, Cal., offers as its March bill "The Unreturning," by Mrs. Frederick Schiller; "The Sinner," by Strindberg; "The Price of Orchids," by Winifred Hawkrice; "Big Kate," by Charles Frederick Nirdlinger.

Miss Lillian Russell is to join Raymond Hitchcock's company for the Chicago engagement of "Hitchy-Koo," beginning next week.

Mimi Agullia, who has been acting in Italian in the United States for several years, is to make her English speaking debut shortly.

A. E. Thomas has written a new play, "David's Adventure," in collaboration with Leona Dalrymple.

Miss Emma Dunn is to continue next season in "Old Lady 31."

"THE LILAC DOMINO"
ON LONDON STAGEBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"The Lilac Domino," a new opera in three acts; book by Harry B. Smith, music by Charles Cuvillier; produced by William J. Wilson for J. B. Sacks Ltd., at the Empire Theater, London, Feb. 21, 1918. Principals in the cast:

Georgine.....Clara Butterworth
Hon. André d'Aubigny.....Jamieson Dodds
Leola.....Josephine Earl
Prosper Woodhouse.....Frank Lator

LONDON, England—Miss Clara Butterworth knocked at the door of fame when that merry operetta, "Young England," was given at Daly's. Now she has moved a few yards along the square to another famous theater, banged the door wide open and stepped right into the circle of stars who owe their prominence to talent and art. Hers was the outstanding triumph of a triumphant performance.

Several extraneous circumstances lent an added interest to the production of "The Lilac Domino." With it, the Empire returned to its first love of legitimate opera. The show was an American conception set to the music of a French composer, and it brought out an American comedian, obviously a funny man even in private life, for he professes to find little difference between London now and as he saw it in 1912. Further, the activities of German airmen had prompted a prudent management to risk a first matinee instead of a first night.

Let us say at once that Mr. Sacks has presented us with a real operetta—a new version of an old theme, for a plot which persists until the fall of the curtain, set to music of a very high order, which yields to none of its contemporaries in point of melody and often rises to the level of grand opera. The orchestration is magnificent, and true though it may be that few present-day juvenile leads could do justice to the score, it is satisfactory to record that its demands were well within the capacity of both Miss Butterworth and Mr. Dodds, on whom fell most of the work.

As a composer, M. Cuvillier is new to London, but he will doubtless be heard again, and he will also be the first to admit his indebtedness to Mr. Howard Carr, who directed an excellent orchestra and wrote the brilliant ballet music interposed in the third act.

Of the fable, little need be said. Two men-about-town gamble their pockets bare, and, encountering their friend André, persuade him to divide his remaining \$6000 among them, all three to hazard in different directions and share the resulting spoil. No sooner is the deal sealed than André discovers a sleeping Lilac Domino (which has slipped its chaperon) and falls violently in love with it.

Naturally enough, all three gamblers return restless from their adventures at the gaming tables and ruin stares them in the face, until Carabane, the leader of a gypsy orchestra, throws out the idea that one of them should marry an heiress and pay the debts of the trio. The dice decide the victim (André, of course) and he is dispatched in quest of Georgine, daughter of Colonel Clevedon and heiress to \$30,000,000. The two meet at a garden party at the colonel's house. André is struck by Georgine's resemblance to the Lilac Domino. Georgine recognizes her hero of the ball, the two make love in song and decide to marry. Then the gypsy "capers," meets Georgine, hables of André's bargain and the dice, and the lovers sing themselves apart forever.

As will already have been anticipated, the two meet again and make it up in order that there may be a happy curtain. This happens at a farewell ball given by André, after the audience has been entertained to a gorgeous, sparkling ballet which moved it to rapturous applause. The show scored an immediate success. If it has a weakness, the same lies with the comedy part of the book, Mr. Lator having to work on somewhat indifferent material. That, however, can easily be remedied. For the rest it may be said that Mr. Wilson has mounted a spectacle which has few equals and no superior on the London stage. The reception was enthusiastic and prolonged.

MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY DREW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Richard Walton Tully presented Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in a new comedy, "Keep Her Smiling," at the Shubert Theater on Monday night. The comedy, by John Hunter Booth, received a warm welcome, as did Mr. and Mrs. Drew, who appeared in characters well suited to their talents. The night was a triumph for Mr. Tully, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, and the author.



Sir George Alexander

GEORGE ALEXANDER,
ACTOR AND MANAGER

When Henry Irving in the fall of 1881 was preparing his revival of "The Two Roses" he was at a loss to replace Thomas Thorne in the rôle of Caleb Deecle until a Glasgow manager recommended a certain "intelligent, hard-working young actor, eager to get on." Thus George Alexander obtained the London hearing he had coveted during his three years of touring the provinces in Robertson's comedies. To be sure he had played Freddy Butterscotch in "The Govnor" at the Standard Theater, in Shore-ditch, that spring, but the opening at the Lyceum meant his real London beginning.

Yet succeeding a noted actor in a part about which the critics' memories clustered vividly proved not without its penalties, for we find Alexander's performance compared most unfavorably in the reviews with that of Thorne. Clement Scott admitted that the newcomer had a "good voice and nice appearance, but that he did not appear to get at the meaning of Caleb Deecle." Furthermore, according to the same critic, "he was hasty and spasmodic in movement."

Four years later, on the occasion of the first performance of Irving's last revival of "Faust," Alexander captivated Scott as he was in a fair way by now to captivate all London. Clement Scott now said: "A bad Valentine would have spoiled it all, but Mr. Alexander proved himself the best of all modern Valentines." The critic recommended that all London visit "Faust," if for no other reason than to witness the exquisitely played scene between Mr. Alexander and Ellen Terry, following Valentine's duel with Faust. "There was no suspicion of raving or excess," Mr. Scott continued in speaking of the actor's work as Valentine. "His voice struck with welcome contrast on much that had hitherto been rough and discordant. The manner was earnest, the bearing was dignified. It was a thoughtful and spirited performance."

In these four years Alexander had played leading rôles with Miss Mary Anderson, and with Hare and Kendal, besides half a dozen parts with Irving and Ellen Terry on their tour of America in 1884-5. Soon he succeeded to all William Terris' parts at the Lyceum and came to be ranked as Forster-Robertson's rival as a romantic leading man in strong demand. A year after Irving's 1887-8 tour of America, Alexander left the Lyceum with the best of wishes of all his associates to enter upon management of the Avenue Theater, London. Later, during his long run in "Dr. Bill," he took over the direction of the St. James' Theater, which continued the scene of his activities for 28 years as a producer of modern comedy.

Those 28 years were marked by activities widely significant, though George Alexander as an actor was to remain thenceforth known only to the resident and visitor in London, or in the cities of Great Britain which he visited on his provincial tours. In his encouragement of new dramatists Mr. Alexander merited a world-wide right to acclaim. He it was who, after trying long to persuade Oscar Wilde to write a play, finally handed him a cheque "on account for the first play he should write, if ever he should write one." For a year or two Wilde seemed to be trying to avoid Alexander whenever they happened to be in one another's vicinity, but one day, when the actor-manager had all but forgotten the whole circumstance, the author handed him "Lady Windermere's Fan." This play established Wilde as a dramatist, and Alexander found his theater the scene of a great success, something he had tasted when he produced "Hedra Chambers" "The Idler," after that comedy had been declined by Mrs. Langtry.

The modest Mr. Alexander found himself a storm center of a far less agreeable nature a year later, however, when he presented Pinero's unromantic

tic play, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell stormed the London stage, in a night, as Paula. The actor-manager was pursuing a definite policy of encouraging a new drama which should endeavor to reflect contemporary manners and morals, and above all carry upon the stage the "uncompromising truth which is so permissible, and indeed necessary in the world that is not of the theater." He used these words in explaining his motive in producing Pinero's play, during a dinner given in his honor a few months later in Birmingham. At this dinner he told also how he started Stephen Phillips writing his first play, "Paolo and Francesca," on commission, as he had Wilde.

Mr. Alexander, seven years ago, after 21 years of actor-management, felt that his system of production had justified itself, despite the frequent charge of "commercialism." He said: "I can confess quite frankly that never once have I produced a play solely to make money, or one that I did not believe to be the best, from an artistic standpoint, at my disposal. I do not wish to boast of this, but am I, on the other hand, to be ashamed because no single completed season of these 21 years happens to have shown a deficit?"

Hardly did he venture upon such modest "apologies" for his work, in the intervals of his many years' activities on the London County Council and the demands of his management and acting interests. He was an actor of distinguished presence, of fine and fluent ability; keen in the intellectual elements of his characterizations, and strong in his reserved expression of emotion. Moreover, he had a fine taste in actors, and uniformly surrounded himself with casts which, together with well-mounted productions, were as distinct elements in maintaining and advancing stage standards as his choice of plays.

Among the many notable pieces Sir George Alexander produced and acted in, besides those that have been mentioned, were: "Liberty Hall," "The Masqueraders," "The Importance of Being Earnest," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Princess and the Butterfly," "The Tree of Knowledge," "The Ambassador," "The Wilderness," "His House in Order," "The Thunderbolt," "The Builder of Bridges," "The Witness for the Defence." He gave a command performance of "Liberty Hall" before Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1895 at Balmoral, and a command performance of "The Builder of Bridges" before His Majesty King Edward in 1908 at Sandringham. Sir George played Alfred Evelyn in the all-star cast of "Money," given at Drury Lane May 17, 1911, on the occasion of the state visit of the Emperor of Germany with His Majesty King George.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Feb. 16)—In King George's Hall a performance was given of a new play by Sir R. Tagore called "Sacrifice." A king forbids the shedding of blood upon the altars in his kingdom. A priest of the Goddess Kali attempts to have the king assassinated. A young neophyte makes the attempt and fails, offering himself up instead. In his anger the priest hurls the image of the goddess from its pedestal. "Where is the goddess?" the people ask, but the priest answers: "The goddess is nowhere, neither above nor below." Mr. Norman V. Norman played the priest, and Miss Edith Goodall the part of a boy.

A new movement has been started for the encouragement of Celtic drama—Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Manx, Breton, and Cornish. The first performance was given under the auspices of the Irish Literary Society at their headquarters in Hanover Square of Fiona Macleod's play, "The Immortal Hour." The play was given to the accompaniment of actual Hebridean music.

Miss Marie Lohr's first venture in management is proving a success.

"Love in a Cottage" is apparently drawing such big audiences to the Globe Theater that money has had to be refused at every performance.

Mr. Israel Zangwill's new farcical comedy, "Too Much Money," is starting at the Royal, Glasgow, and after a short tour will be seen in London. Miss Lillah McCarthy is playing the lead, and the play is being produced by Mr. Holman Clark.

Miss Ellen Terry makes her reappearance at the Coliseum in the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice." Miss Terry first played the part in 1875 at the old Prince of Wales' Theater.

After the run of "Chu Chin Chow," His Majesty's Theater will be run by Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard, under the name of the G. & L. Theaters Co. Ltd., with a capital of £60,000.

"Aladdin" is being withdrawn from Drury Lane to make room for Sir Thomas Beecham's opera season, which extends over the coming spring and summer.

Michael Orme is writing a romantic play dealing with the life of the notorious Cagliostro. The leading part is intended for a well-known American actor.

In conjunction with Mr. Alfred Butt, Mr. Sacks is to produce a musical farce named "Going Up." It is founded on James Montgomery's comedy, "The Aviator," and tells of the adventures of a young man who matches himself against an expert flier.

THE MARIONETTES
OF TONY SARGSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A fairy that glides with magic tread, magicians' creations of weird form that obey as slaves, boys who are startled into seven years' growth before one's eyes and animals that act with unerring dramatic skill have all found their way to a Broadway stage. The fairy has that lyric quality that has been associated with fairies from time immemorial, but has seemed impossible for stage fairies to simulate. A wizard's spirits that seem all heard bring back the creepy thrills of first voyages into Grimm's and Andersen's fairy tales, and animals show an aptitude and knowledge seldom attained by any but one's own household pets.

All this has been done by Tony Sarg, whose marionettes are appearing in three plays, "The Three Wishes," adapted from the fairy tale by F. Pocci, and "The Green Suit" and "A Stolen Beauty and the Great Jewel," by Hamilton Williamson. The production is so delightful as to disarm all criticism. There is no standard by which to judge it, as it has little in common with the tawdry and jerky productions usually offered in puppet theaters; and in comparison with current offerings on the legitimate stage, the latter seem oddly lacking in poetic vision. The value of Mr. Sarg's offering can be acclaimed best by the chuckles and excited whispers of children, and of grown-ups, too, which buzz throughout the performance and intermissions.

The story of Tony Sarg's puppet theater is the story of an artist-craftsman who lives to play with his creations. Objects in miniature have always fascinated him; so much so that all about his studio one finds small copies of old sailing ships, persons, animals, and toys of all kinds. From making these toys, his interest turned to the mechanics of making them play, and his first puppet theater was the result. In the course of his reading he found in an old book on toy making, "Somewhere a man will be found who has the education, the ingenuity, the artistic and mechanical ability, fully to develop the undreamed-of possibilities which lie in the world of marionettes," and from that time he worked with renewed vigor.

To develop these "undreamed-of" possibilities was a difficult matter, as Mr. Sarg explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, to whom he was showing the intricacies of the performance from the working bridge where the puppeteers, as the manipulators are called, and the actors who read the lines stand.

"There was no existing field of skilled tacticians to draw from," he said. "I had to fall back on artists who were interested enough to learn, and those first workers had to be not only artists, but carpenters, electricians, and even shoppers as well. Then, too, mechanical skill and dramatic instinct were indispensable attributes."

"In my first puppet theater the figures were but six inches high, with the furniture built to a scale. Charming pictures were possible, but there was no opportunity for mechanical improvement. So the dolls and 'props' were enlarged inch by inch until now they are about half human size—the figures approximate three feet in height. Enlarging the dolls was only the smallest part of the work, as everything in the setting had to be built in relative size; and as the objects were enlarged the work on them had to be more detailed. All our settings and costumes conform as precisely to their period as careful study can make them. This puppet theater is of course very elaborate in comparison with the early ones, that is, mechanically, and became possible only after long experiment and study of the marionette theaters that had preceded it."

"To manipulate the wires on a puppet requires as careful training and delicate manipulative skill as to play a complicated musical instrument. Our long period of rehearsing was therefore largely a means of familiarizing ourselves with its possibilities, and a testing out of its possibilities. Exits and entrances, and in fact all action, had to be carefully planned so

as to make room for the wires that govern the movements.

"The puppets create a series of optical illusions. From studying our audiences we have found that first they begin to feel that it is the marionettes themselves that are speaking instead of actors behind the scenes. The second illusion is that the marionettes in reality are ordinary sized actors, and this impression takes such hold on the audience that when a medium sized person appears at the end of the performance holding one of the puppets, people in the audience exclaim in shocked surprise at his tremendous size."

It is not odd that people in the audience are thus affected, for the writer, watching the performance from off stage where all the machinery was just overhead, found himself expecting the marionettes to make some comment as they came off stage. Even the electricians who have been with the production for some time speak admiringly of the performance of the puppets, never of the puppeteers.

The musical accompaniment for the plays, composed and played by Rex Tillson, is wholly satisfactory.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Sarg's intention to produce one of Maeterlinck's plays in his puppet theater will be carried out. There are certain effects for which puppets are better suited than actors, for ethereal loveliness and "mystic wizardry" can be better simulated by objects than by persons, and none of the tonal effect of the voice is lost, as the actors speak just off stage. This power of expressing unearthly ideas is one not to be lightly considered, and when it is proven in the production of a play of known worth, it will give the marionette playhouse a permanent, and worthy place in our theater.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under the auspices of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, "Getting Together," a composite war play, has come to the Lyric Theater for the present week. The leading players are Blanche Bates and Holbrook Blinn, and the authors are Major Beith (Ian Hay), author of "The First Hundred Thousand," J. Hartley Manners and Percival Knight. Most of the songs are by Lieut. Gitz Rice of the first Canadian contingent. There are three acts and seven scenes, and the whole production is on tour of the United States as part of the campaign to bring 20,000 more volunteers under the British colors before the draft convention becomes effective.

Cyril Harcourt is appearing at the Forty-fourth Street Roof Theater in his new comedy, "A Pair of Petticoats." Laura Hope Crews, Norman Trevor, Maude Hanford, George Giddens and Leonard Mudie are also in the cast. "Pan and the Young Shepherd," a pastoral comedy by Maurice Hewlett, is being presented as the third bill of the season at the Greenwich Village Theater.

Before leaving for a fortnight's stay in Porto Rico, after which she will begin her engagement in Chicago in "Billeted," Margaret Anglin announced that she had arranged with Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Society to give a season of Greek plays in New York annually. Next autumn the "Iphigenia in Aulis" of Euripides and the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus are to be given with music by Mr. Damrosch and settings by Livingston Platt.

"Julius Caesar" as presented at the Cort Theater by the Shakespeare Playhouse, and to be repeated this Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, is a commendable, though in some respects an over-enthusiastic performance. By the coming Friday the populace will probably have learned the wisdom of forsaking fortissimo tone and tactics, thereby strengthening the production at its weakest point. Tyrone Power's Brutus was a massive, imposing personage, heavy of voice, glance and gesture. Cyril Keightley's Cassius was free from the conventional acting tricks. For once there was a lean and a keen-eyed hunker in the intriguing Cassius, and that quality of voice and movement which characterize this actor added much to the illusion. Mr. Kyle was not particularly successful with Caesar, but perhaps he got out of the character all Shakespeare put into it. The Antony of Walter Hampden, like his Eliliu in "The Book of Job" of the day before, marked him again as an actor of intelligence and insight. On April 5 and 6 the Shakespeare Playhouse presents "Macbeth," on April 12 and 13 "Hamlet" will be played.

"Mrs. Warren's Profession" is being given an adequate performance at the Comedy Theater, with five of the Washington Square Players supporting Mary Shaw. As in the case of "Ghosts" last year, the coming of this actress to Broadway, if even for a week or so, is welcomed as an interesting addition to the season's values. Her Mrs. Warren is replete with the detail this experience has placed at her finger tips. Diantha Pattison, Saxon Kling and Robert Strange as Vivian, Frank and Crofts are satisfactory, and the whole production reflects Miss Shaw's skill as a director.

"Let's Go," the revue at the Fulton, presenting William Rock and Frances White, is said to have cost \$996.20 for costumes and scenery. It is costless as well as costless—so much so that one gets more than enough of Rock and White before the economical evening is over. Also, it is so careless that the single thing that distinguishes one revue above another has been omitted; for a revue without costly costumes and scenery is possible and likable, but without wit and humor it becomes impossible. Beatrice Herford and her monologues, and the Clef Club, that admirable

group of Negro musicians, nearly redeem the show. The intelligence which sought out these two features could surely have used similar enterprise in providing other parts of the program, had not the determination to be careless amounted to a surprising disregard of the cost at the box office. The lesson to other producers is twofold. Give your audience the fun that arouses intelligent laughter; they are yearning to laugh that way. And do not build your house on the shifting sands of any one or two personalities, however accomplished and charming.

"FRIENDLY ENEMIES,"
NEW WAR DRAMASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

Louis Mann and Sam Bernard in "Friendly Enemies," comedy-drama by Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman; presented by A. H. Woods at the New National Theater, Washington, D. C., evening of March 4, 1918. The cast: Walter Stuart.....Felix Krembs
Marie Pfeiffer.....Mathilde Cottrell
June Block.....Regina Wallace
Franz.....Eugene Ward
Karl Pfeiffer.....Mr. Mann
Henry Block.....Mr. Bernard
William Pfeiffer.....Richard Barbee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Considered as propaganda this piece may attain a fair measure of success in certain communities; as a contribution to the literature of the war it is of negligible value, for the authors, Messrs. Samuel Shipman and Aaron Hoffman, obviously wrote for the laughter and applause of the moment rather than permanence; for flamboyant effect rather than sincere characterization. "Friendly Enemies" is no more subtle than hitting a man on the head with a club and not nearly so convincing.

The authors' preachment is leveled at those hyphenated residents in the United States who after decades of prosperity and happiness under the banner of freedom persist in their allegiance to Hohenzollernism. The characters utilized in the visualization of a phase of the war situation in America which has not hitherto found its way to the boards are Karl Pfeiffer, his wife Marie, their son William, Henry Block, and his daughter June.

The son and daughter of the respective families, both reared in affluence acquired in this country, are to be married. The elder Pfeiffer is unalterably and belligerently pro-German in sympathy and in utterance. His son, his lifelong friend Block and even his wife are equally emphatic in their support of the Allies' cause. William Pfeiffer secures a commission as lieutenant in the United States Army and leaves for France, while his father unwillingly contributes a sum to secret German agents sufficient to enable them to sink the transport upon which the boy sails. Five thousand American youths are sacrificed to the Hun doctrine of frightfulness, but young Pfeiffer is among the few who miraculously escape. The direct touch of Teutonic treachery is the one thing needed to awaken Pfeiffer to the error of his own position and immediately he sets about planning the capture of the master-spy of the Germans in this country—a coup which is successfully accomplished in the last act with the assistance of Block, who in addition to being a millionaire banker proves to be also a member of the United States Secret Service.

The machinery by means of which the melodramatic tenseness of this odd mixture of timely drama and musical-comedy buffoonery is ground out creaks annoyingly in the ears of a sophisticated audience. Still there is that obtrusive waving of the flag at opportune times that moves an assembled multitude to cheers, and anathema is heaped upon all things Teutonic to a degree that may insure a temporary popularity in certain quarters. The principal players acquit themselves with a deal of credit as could not be otherwise if experience and native ability are factors in stage success, but the authors have run so to the extremes of climactic effect and comedy relief that one is left in doubt at the final curtain whether he has seen a pseudo-tragedy or a farce.

At the opening performance President Wilson, by means that to some seemed rather drastic, was almost compelled by a member of the company to rise in the presidential box and verbally indorse the theme and the motive of the play, but his words were such as to leave a reasonable doubt in the minds of those present that he deemed the sacrifice of 5000 American youths for the conversion of one hyphenated American, who clung to the doctrine of "Deutschland über alles," an equitable ratio or a fair price, even in fiction.

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Apr. 5, HARTFORD
Apr. 6, NEW HAVEN
Apr. 7, NEW HAVEN
Apr. 8, NEW YORK, Metro. Opera House
Apr. 9, NEW YORK, Metro. Opera House

THE HOME FORUM

Tolstoy and the Children's Composition

"For a long time the perusal of Snegiref's collection of proverbs has been one of my favorite, I will not say occupations, but passions," Tolstoy says in "School Scenes at Yasnaya Polyana," translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole. "Once last winter, after dinner, I was reading Snegiref's book, and I happened to take the book with me to school. The class in the Russian language was in progress. 'Now write me something on a proverb,' said I. 'I happened to open to the proverb: 'He eats with your spoon, and puts your eyes out with the handle.' 'Now imagine,' said I, 'that a peasant had taken in some old beggar; and then, after the kindness that he had received, the beggar had begun to revile him, it would mean that he had eaten with your spoon and put out your eyes with the handle.' 'Now,' said I, 'who will write it the best? and I will try it with you.'"

"Fedka kept looking up from his copy book at me, and when his eyes met mine, he would smile and wink, and say, 'Write, write! I will show you!'"

"It evidently interested him to have a grown person also write a composition. After finishing his composition, less carefully and more hurriedly than usual, he leaned over the back of my armchair, and began to read over my shoulder. I could not write any longer; others joined our group, and I read aloud what I had written. It did not please them; no one praised it. I was mortified; and in order to soothe my literary vanity, I began to tell them my plan of what was to follow. As I went on telling them, I was carried away, I felt better in my mind, and they began to make suggestions."

"All were thoroughly interested. It was evidently something new and fascinating for them to watch the process of composition, and to take part in it. Their opinions were for the most part similar and just, both in regard to the construction of the story, the details and the traits of the characters."

"But what sort of a man is he [the peasant] in your idea?" I asked.

"He is like Uncle Timofei," said Fedka, smiling; "his beard is rather thin, he goes to church, and he keeps bees."

"Good-natured, but obstinate," I suggested.

"Yes," said Fedka; "that's the reason he will not heed his wife."

"From the moment when the old man entered the cottage, the composition began in lively earnest. Here for the first time, evidently, they began to feel the delight of putting artistic

work into words. In this respect Semka was particularly brilliant; the most life-like details followed one another. The solitary fault which might be charged against him was this: that these details pictured only the present moment, and had no relationship to the general idea of the story. I did not hurry them, but rather urged them to go slow, and not to forget what they had said."

"It seemed as though Semka saw and described what went on before his eyes: the frozen, snow-covered sabots, and the mud which dripped down from them as they thawed out, and the biscuits into which they dried when the woman put them into the oven."

"Fedka, on the other hand, saw only those particulars which aroused in him such a sentiment as he would have experienced at the sight of real persons. Fedka saw the snow which had stuck to the old man's leg-wrappers, and he felt the feeling of

that very soon the rest of the boys went home, and he alone was left with Semka, who did not give way to him, though he worked in a different manner. He worked from seven to eleven o'clock; the children felt neither hunger nor weariness, and they were really indignant with me when I stopped writing; then they tried to take turns in writing by themselves, but the thing did not work."

"Here for the first time Fedka asked me what my name was. We laughed at him, because he did not know, 'I know,' said he, 'how to address you; but what do you call your estate name? You know we have the Pokan-uchef family, the Zabref, the Yermilinas,' I told him."

"And are we going to be printed?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Then it must be printed: The work of Makarof, Morozof, and Tolstoy!"



Muckrach Castle, Dulnain Bridge, Inverness-shire

The ruined tower or keep of Muckrach Castle stands on a hillside overlooking the little village of Dulnain Bridge in Inverness-shire. It dates from the year 1598, and was formerly the stronghold of the Grants of Rothiemurchus. The greater part of it remains to this day, and although much of it is roofless and tumble-down, yet the solid masonry of its rounded tower gives some idea of the strength of the original building. The strength of its position is undeniable, for it commands the neighboring country and the road between Grant-town-on-Spey and Carr Bridge.

In the valley below the Dulnain rushes noisily over the great stones and boulders which here form a large part of the river bed, its amber-colored waters becoming churned into creamy foam in the process. Just beyond is the solid gray stone bridge from which the village takes its name, if, indeed, it can be called a village, consisting as it does merely of a few scattered houses and a couple of shops.

Across the bridge a lane called the Skye of Carr runs sharply upwards, separated from the river by a high bluff covered with a belt of pines and

larches. A few houses are passed; then suddenly the whole landscape opens out before one—miles of moorland and broken by dark masses of pine forest, the Spey winding its silver way among wide reaches of stones which are covered by the water only in times of spate; beyond are the Cairngorms, wonderfully softly blue, melting into the grander heights of the Grampians, whose shadowy forms are only half visible on the far horizon. These mountains possess a never ending charm with their opal lights and changing tones. In the foreground great bushes of broom make a golden haze in the early summer, melting into the station of the dancing Dulnain water, and the old gray keep of Muckrach Castle watching over the countryside.

Color

A blue-black Nubian plucking oranges at Jaffa by sea of malachite, in red tarboosh, green sash, and flowing white Burnous—among the shadowy memories That haunt me yet by these bleak Northern seas He lives forever in my eyes' delight. —Wilfrid Wilson Gibson.

In Manchuria

Having reached the town of Mao Erh Shan, in her journey through Manchuria, Alice Tisdale writes as follows in "Pioneering Where the World is Old":

"Even as we opened our eyes the next morning we were conscious that we were no longer in the silent, white wilderness. . . . We were quickly out on the street. Rough characters with strong, insolent faces slouched along, the restaurants were as thick as flies in summer. The occasional shops looked incredibly prosperous for China. There was none of the almost penurious thriftiness that usually marks even the wealthiest shops. The owners boasted that they had refused the agency of several large foreign firms."

"It doesn't pay to bother with them," they said. They saw things large, they talked 'big.' Thirty years ago this place had been a little village with one or two stores, a few huts and a military post. Then it constituted the farthest post on the Yalu where the Chinese had established authority. Now, except for Antung, it is the largest place on the river and authority of a rough order has been established clear to the Russian border. When the Japanese say that the Chinese, when left to themselves, do not develop their undeveloped country, I wonder if they forget such towns as this."

"Everywhere were the evidences of the good wages, the large profits of a new country. It reminded one of the mad life of Alaska when the miners came in with their pokes of gold. Money came easily and it went even more easily."

"It was March now, and we still had seven days' journey through the forest to the other tributary, which we must cross to get over to Manchuria's mainland. And we had to give up a slight hope that had lurked in our minds—the hope that we might make the journey to the Long White Mountain. We yearned to see the mountain about which clung innumerable legends and from which the country took its old name—the Land of the Long White Mountain. It had other lures too: it was very beautiful with its sides all powdered with disintegrating pumice stone—and . . . the

"Great Possessions"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE story of the young man who went to Jesus asking what he should do to inherit eternal life, and who, on receiving the answer that he only lacked one thing, which was to sell all that he had and give to the poor, "went away sorrowful: for he had great possessions," is familiar to every one. Told as it is in all the consummate beauty of Biblical language, it goes straight home to "men's business and bosoms."

It will hardly be gainsaid that the general interpretation of this and kindred passages in the Gospels has been to the effect that the great Teacher meant to imply, that if an individual desired to be his follower, or a Christian, as such were subsequently named, he must abandon all his material possessions, money, and so on, and bestow them in charity. Some facts, however, which have emerged from experience as being directly or indirectly connected with this statement, may here be noted. It has not, for instance, been noticeable during the Christian era that Christians have been inclined to take this admonition given to the young man too literally, and in this connection there is a famous story told of St. Dominic. "Thou seest," said the Pope to Dominic, as he showed him the papal treasures, "that the time has gone by when Peter could say to the lame man, 'Silver and gold have I none.' " "Yes," said the bold saint, "and the time has also gone by when Peter could say to the lame man, 'rise up and walk.' " Furthermore, it is found as a matter of fact that too much "giving to the poor," as the phrase has generally been understood, is of no benefit, but rather the contrary.

The Christian world, then, has been faced with the dilemma either of deliberately setting aside the definite teaching of Christ Jesus, or of explaining it away as best it could, and it has naturally chosen the latter course. The general thought on the subject now is that those particular statements were meant for a social condition now entirely passed away, and that they can only be applied in a purely metaphorical sense. It would seem, however, that a very reasonable explanation is that Jesus meant what he said to be applicable to all time.

but that for some reason or other both his words and his works have not been understood.

Now, it is not uncommon to find that what one can only describe as religio-socialistic systems, base their theories very largely on the literal interpretation of Jesus' words, and deduce from them that riches or possessions are anti-Christian, and that in a truly Christian state no one should possess more than the necessities of life. On pages 117-118 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy makes the following remark: "His parable of the leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened, impels the inference that the spiritual leaven signifies the Science of Christ; and its spiritual interpretation—an inference far above the merely ecclesiastical and formal applications of the illustration." Which may be applied with equal aptitude to all his teachings, and in connection with the young man and his great possessions is extremely interesting.

To understand this, however, we must first have some apprehension of the point of view from which Christian Science proceeds, and in the text-book we find iterated and reiterated in every possible way, and with every possible context, that "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." (Science and Health, p. 468.) What is called matter and material existence are simply states and stages of the human mind. If this is so, and it is demonstrable that it is, it is evident that money or material possessions are not things external to the individual, but really expressions of a state of mind, possibly individual, but more probably collective. "Great possessions," then, which keep one out of the kingdom of heaven, are thoughts not things, and these thoughts are the direct result of believing that life is in matter and separate from God. These beliefs result in thoughts of lack, in doubt of God's omnipotence, in self-will and self-love, which are just as common to the poor man as to the rich; in intellectual conceit, in ill-health, and in the thousand beliefs and fears which hin-

der spiritual understanding. When these mental and spiritual impediments are given up, and an apprehension of true values is gained, we shall be able to give the truth to the poor, the truth which will heal those still bound by the mesmerism of material or mental limitation, and which will be of real help to them.

It is to be noted that Jesus did not, as far as we know, advocate poverty as we generally accept that term, but that on the contrary he said that those who had left all and followed him would have all they needed of houses and lands, and all else that they required, the condition being, however, that they must first seek the kingdom of God and His righteousness. Nor should those who base their arguments on the statement that the Son of man had nowhere to lay his head, overlook the fact that one who could feed thousands from five loaves and two small fishes, or produce money from a fish's mouth to pay the required tribute to Caesar, cannot truthfully be described as poor in the general understanding of that word.

Every one knows, for instance, that a man may own twenty motor cars and yet be poverty-stricken, while another may be, like the apostle, "having nothing, and yet possessing all things," so Christian Science teaches us to appraise all these different states of mind according to motive and desire, not according to outward appearance. It teaches further that whatever a man's outward circumstances may seem, he must stand on the absolute fact that he can possess nothing but that which is a manifestation of infinite Mind, nor be deprived of anything that that Mind gives him. In one of the Gospel versions of the story of the young man, it is stated that Jesus "loved him." He must have recognized the earnest desire for Truth which had brought the young man to him, and yearned to set him free from the belief that bound him to a false concept of self. Only the young man's own perception of the Christ could do that however, but that moment of intercourse with Jesus must, one cannot but think, have kindled the light of spiritual understanding which would enable him presently to see the metaphysical meaning of the advice given to him, and to follow it intelligently and truly. If such an understanding should be gained he would love matter so little that he would not want it, and great possessions would no longer block his way into the kingdom of heaven.

What Generosities Grow in Gardens!

A garden deepens your sense of friendliness with the whole green earth, and is, moreover, a great promoter of good-fellowship with mankind; the friendships that you make over your garden have sweetness and enduring roots. What generousities grow in gardens! What interchange of blossom and fragrance! Old friends bring you bulbs and roots, so that you have something of them growing green beside you; new friends come, bearing gifts of seed and stalk. I try vainly to tell off on my fingers the kindly thoughts of others that have taken root and blossomed within me: one gave me blue iris; one yellow pansies. . . . One hepaticas for the thicket; another, lilies of the valley and columbine; another, violets, blue and white. The sweet, old-fashioned pinks, the older-fashioned thyme, the deepest red hollyhocks, came from the most lovely little old lady my world has ever known. Friends steal in with towels and plant for us. . . . I come home dragging a market basket filled to overflowing with the autumn generosity of a neighbor; rich in hollyhock plants, lilies, dahlias, chrysanthemums. . . . Back of each blossom I see the friendly face of the giver. . . . Nor do our lesser comrades lack welcome here. Little toads hop in and out among the green stalks, backing sometimes to have their backs stroked with a straw; squirrels chatter in neighborly fashion from the trees; we are not altogether inhospitable to that uninvited guest, our neighbor's quacking hen, which renders us a rough version of The Lotus Eaters at hot noontides. Bumble-bees

visit foxglove and rose; humming-birds and butterflies are there; and day by day the honeysuckle pastures the village honey bees.—Margaret Sherwood.

From "My Triumph"

Hail to the coming saviors!
Hail to the brave light-bringers!
Forward I reach and share
All that they sing and dare.

The airs of heaven blow o'er me;
A glory shines before me
Of what mankind shall be—
Pure, generous, brave, and free. . . .

The love of God and neighbor;
An equal-handed labor;
The richer life, where beauty
Walks hand in hand with duty.

Ring, bells in unrecruited steeples,
The joy of unborn peoples!
Sound, trumpets far off blown,
Your triumph is my own!

Parcel and part of all,
I keep the festival.
Fore-reach the good to be,
And share the victory.

I feel the earth move sunward,
I join the great march onward,
And take, by faith, while living,
My freedom of thanksgiving. —Whittier.

New Perception

When we have new perception we shall gladly disburden the memory of its hoarded treasures as old rubbish. —Emerson.

Spenser's Magic Glass

In a delightful essay James Russell Lowell speaks of the language of Spenser as "living, if ever any, and of one substance with the splendor of his fancy." "Other poets," he tells us, "have held their mirrors up to nature, mirrors that differ very widely in the truth and beauty of the images they reflect; but Spenser's is a magic glass in which we see few shadows cast back from actual life, but visionary shapes conjured up by the wizard's art from some confusedly remembered past or some impossible future. It is like one of those still pools of medieval legend which covered some sunken city of the antique world—a reservoir in which all our dreams seem to have been gathered. As we float upon it, we see that it pictures faithfully enough the summer clouds that drift over it; the trees that grow about its margin; but in the midst of these shadowy echoes of actually we catch faint tones of bells that seem blown to us from beyond the horizon of time, and looking down into the clear depths, catch glimpses of towers and far-shining knights and peerless dames that waver and are gone. Is it a world that ever was, or shall be, or shall be, or but a delusion? Spenser's world, real to him, is real enough for us to take a holiday in, and we may well be content with it when the earth we dwell on is so often too real to allow of such vacations. It is the same kind of

world that Petrarch's Laura has walked in for five centuries, with all ears listening for the music of her footfall. "The land of Spenser is the land of Dream, but it is also the land of Rest. To read him is like dreaming awake, without even the trouble of doing it yourself, but letting it be done for you by the finest dreamer that ever lived, who knows how to color his dreams like life, and make them move before you in music. They seem singing to you as the sirens to Guyon, and we linger like him: "O, thou fair son of gentle Faery That art in mighty arms most magnified Above all knights that ever battle tried. O, turn thy rudder hitherward awhile, Here may thy storm-beat vessel safely ride. . . . With that the rolling sea, resounding swift In his big bass, them fitly answered, And on the rock the waves, breaking aloft, A solemn mean unto them measured. The white sweet Zephyrus loud whistled His treble, a strange kind of harmony Which Guyon's senses softly tickled That he the boatman bade row easily And let him hear some part of their rare melody. "Despite Spenser's instinctive tend-

ency to idealize, and his habit of distilling out of the actual an ethereal essence in which very little of the possible seems left, yet his mind, as is generally true of great poets, was founded on a solid basis of good sense. I do not know where to look for a more cogent and at the same time picturesque confutation of Socialism than in the Second Canto of the Fifth Book. If I apprehend rightly his words and images, there is not only subtle but profound thinking here. The French Revolution is prefigured in the well-meaning but too theoretic giant, and Rousseau's fallacies exposed two centuries in advance. Spenser was a conscious Englishman to his inmost fiber, and did not lack the sound judgment in politics which belongs to his race. He was the more English for living in Ireland, and there is something that moves us deeply in the exile's passionate cry:

"Dear Country! O how dearly dear Ought thy remembrance and perpetual band Be to thy foster-child that from thy hand Did common breath and nouriture receive! Hew brutish is it not to understand How much to her we owe that all us gave. That gave unto us all whatever good we have!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1918

EDITORIALS

Today, Not Tomorrow

It is about time that the Allies took stock of their position, and realized the present, instead of indulging in dreams of the future. Late last summer it was stated, in these columns, that the war could be brought to an end, and the Central Powers could be defeated, before the winter was over. That statement was made on authority no human being in his senses would dare to question, and from evidence that was incontrovertible. But it was linked to a corollary that each and all of the Allies should do its part with all its power. Let anybody review the course of the events of the last half year, and then ask himself how far the Allies have lived up to that standard. The Germans have improved their position immeasurably. But they have not improved it by fighting. It is, indeed, a perfectly fair conclusion to draw that whenever they have fought they have been defeated. They have improved it by that peculiar type of diplomacy with which they have identified themselves, and to which the President of the United States alluded in such scathing terms, in one of his messages to Congress. Now the soil in which the Germans have planted their seed must not only be generous to the crop it has borne, but must have been capable of being brought to the requisite condition of cultivation. And it is just here that the Allies had better begin to take notice.

Germany's first diplomatic effort was made in Russia. Everybody knows now how the planting was done, and how the crop has been reaped. Ulianoff, the Slav anarchist, a refugee in Switzerland, was transported through the German lines to Petrograd, on a German passport: Bronstein, the International Jew, was speeded on his way, from the East Side of New York, also to Petrograd, with the acclamations of that curious product, International Judaism, which must not on any account be confounded with the truly patriotic Judaism, which is rife in the allied countries. Now what were the elements which clamored for the release of Bronstein, when, at the request of Kerensky, he had been held up by an English man-of-war's crew? The forces which arranged for the journey of Ulianoff, the whole world knows: they were generated in the Wilhelmstrasse, in Berlin, but where did the forces, so strong with hatred for the world in general, and for the United States in particular, which swept Bronstein into Petrograd, find their energy? They found it in the torrent of mental suggestion which, poured out on all the selfishness and sensuality of human nature, makes of them, almost unconsciously, an ally for the organized forces of autocracy, physical and mental, in church and state, which are massed for the purpose of making good subject to evil.

Now the curious thing is that a large section of the allied press of the world does not see that its own response to this suggestion comes from the manner in which it has so, for decades, rioted in sensation, in disregard to truth, and in party spirit, that it accepts the suggestion, deliberately extended to it, as its ordinary mental pabulum, and is all unconscious that it is dancing to the tune of the Central Powers. This includes the press which pandered, and still panders to the Bolshevik atrocities, insisting, in its ignorance, that Ulianoff and Bronstein are maligned patriots, and assuming a blood-guiltiness for which it, and nobody else will eventually pay the price. For no matter how the skies may lower, the victory of Principle is inevitable.

These organs explain that the present peace was forced on Russia by her inability to defend herself. They conveniently forget that they supported Ulianoff and Bronstein in destroying the Russian army, in breaking up the Russian Empire, and in paving the way for the Central Powers to attempt to obtain the corn of the Black Belt of Odessa and the oils of the wells of Baku. Nor do they stop here. They have even a word to say, a good many words to say, on the way in which the Allies left Italy to shift for itself when the German sledge-hammer fell there. Now, first of all, the German sledge-hammer which fell along the Isonzo front was, once more, a hammer weighted not with the sword but with treachery. The Austrians had not been victorious over the Italians. On the contrary, wherever their armies had met, the Italians had been victorious. The victorious Italian generals were defeated by a combination of the Ulianoffs, of the Padovan plain, and the Bronsteins of Rome. In plain English, it was the Socialistic Pacificists of Venezia who united with the clericals of the peninsula, in betraying General Cadorna to the Austrians. The first opportunity for a section of the allied press to maintain that Italy had been left to her fate by the Allies came on the day thousands of forged copies of Italian papers, filled with lying stories of riots in the Italian cities, were showered by aeroplanes over the Italian lines, when the Pacificist Socialist, who must on no account be confounded with the militant Socialist, rushed forward unarmed into the arms of his Austrian kamerad, shouting "dinner," only to find his reply not in bread but in bullets, whilst his clerical brother fled hurriedly, in the opposite direction, clamoring for the Pope's peace. This press talked of the Austrian steam-roller pouring its millions into Italy, when General von Bülow had not 250,000 men at his disposal, and could not have advanced a hundred yards by honest fighting. But the Padovan kamerad had appealed to the Bronstein East Sider, and the result of the merry game of suggestion, playing on selfishness and sensuality, was again witnessed. But once more, in the words of the Bible, God is not mocked, those who kick against the pricks of Principle, and none others, will suffer the result of that kicking.

It is just the same when you turn to Canada. It might have been imagined, that the Province of Quebec, the New France, would have been the very first province of the New World to have rallied to the Old France in its struggle against autocracy. But this did not prove to be

the case. Protestant Canada rallied to a man to the support of France, clerical Quebec fought to the last ditch to avoid conscription, threatened civil war, and proposed the rupture of the Union. Very much the same sort of thing occurred in Australia. You could hardly have told the voice of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne from that of the Roman Catholic Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec. They were pitched in different keys, it is true, but they were sounding precisely the same note. But, after all, both of them had found their inspiration elsewhere. Just as Protestant Canada went to war while Roman Catholic Quebec fought to stay at home, so Orange Ireland pleaded for conscription whilst Green Ireland threatened rebellion if conscription were passed, and actually attempted to take up arms under the disreputable leadership of Roger Casement. There is, however, usually a humorous side even to the most tragic situation. Today the agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States for the calling up of men of military age in either country, excepts those parts of the British Empire where conscription has not been passed. Thus, whilst the Englishman and the Scotsman may be called up in the United States, the Irishman is to be left to tend the counter. As a result the Irishman, who, to be perfectly fair, was ever a fighter, is found protesting furiously against a regulation which leaves him with the women and children whilst the Englishman and the Scotsman go to the war.

The history of the Irishman as a fighter is amongst the most splendid in the world. The story of the "Wild Geese," fighting in their shirts in the streets of Cremona, of Lally leading the Irish brigade in that final charge at Fontenoy which saved France, and of the splendid heroism of Wellington's veterans in the Peninsula, is one long blaze of glory. Yet, at a moment when the Stars of the American flag have been blended with the Crosses of the Union Jack, in a common defense of Principle, mental suggestion bars the way for the Irish, as a nation, not fortunately as individuals, to crown the glories of Cremona, of Fontenoy, and of Albuera.

What then has been working so that instead of the winter of 1917-18 seeing the end of the war, the spring of 1918 sees it apparently taking a new lease of life? The answer is quite simple. It is the diplomacy of kultur, working through suggestion, on the selfishness and sensuality in the allied countries. Why the allied countries have not so far been victorious is, that these things exist in them more strongly than they had themselves perhaps dreamed. The war of today is war in heaven, if there is any meaning in that term, because it is a war of purification. The selfishness and sensuality of the allied countries will have to be cast into the oven before the treachery, cruelty, and mental and social slavery, which the Central Powers would substitute for freedom, can be struck down, and the furnace of purification is the trenches at the front and the desolation at home.

The Fisheries Question Settled

The work which has just been accomplished by the International Joint Fisheries Commission in finally settling the long-drawn-out dispute between the United States and Canada, in regard to the fisheries of the two countries, is one of far more than local importance, using that term even in its present greatly enlarged significance. Not only has the settlement of the question removed a cause of irritation, but it has thrown open the doors, at a time when such a movement was most needed, to greatly increased production. Briefly, the arrangement arrived at, as announced by the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, provides for complete reciprocity of port privileges for the fisheries of the two countries. All burdensome restrictions are done away with, and, as far as unloading the catches and securing the necessary equipment and supplies are concerned, all ports and all fishermen are on the same basis.

Looked at from the most comprehensive point of view, it is seen that, by this agreement, one of the world's largest sources of food supply has been set free to develop itself to the fullest possible extent. The Canadian fisheries alone may be said to be the largest in the world. Nearly 100,000 people are engaged in them, on the two great seaboard, and the numerous islands and bays of British Columbia vie with the deeply indented coastline of the Atlantic, from the Bay of Fundy to the Strait of Belle Isle, in the production of fish. This, like all other matters of food production, is, of course, an international question, and in these days, when the obligations of internationalism are being ever more clearly seen, such restrictions as existed with regard to this industry, prior to the present agreement, could not long be tolerated.

One of the most welcome features of the settlement is that there is, apparently, to be no delay in putting it into operation. Indeed, as was announced in this paper more than two weeks ago, the United States authorities, evidently anticipating the publication of the agreement, issued notices to custom house officials in Boston directing them to admit Canadian fishing vessels directly from the sea. Previous to the receipt of this ruling, no Canadian fishing vessel was allowed to enter Boston to discharge fish, unless the fish were loaded at some Canadian port or ports, and not caught at sea by those operating the vessel in question.

Such expeditious methods are worthy of all credit, and might be profitably imitated in many directions.

Plain and Pointed

The liquor interests alone offer serious opposition to the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The liquor interests alone attempt to influence members of legislatures, before which ratification resolutions are now pending, to favor the referendum process and other methods calculated to delay action on the main issue, to confuse action, or to bring about indefinite postponement. The liquor interests alone have succeeded in causing representatives of reputable and scrupulous legislative districts to waver and hedge in the performance of their plain duty with

regard to ratification. It would be safe to say that 99 per cent of those legislators from the cleaner districts of the several states who are uncertain whether or not their constituents really favor national prohibition are influenced, directly or indirectly, by the liquor interests. Some such legislators may be unconscious that the liquor element is using them; it may be charitable so to believe in certain instances, but, whether this be the case or not, the fact remains that they are, to all intents and purposes, tools of the distilleries, the brewers, and the saloon keepers.

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, was recently the subject of a bitter attack, in the Assembly of that State, because he had written a personal letter, to the Republican assemblymen, in which he denounced their support of the referendum, in order to delay action on the federal prohibition amendment, as "a crooked liquor trick, fathered by liquor men." No doubt, this way of putting it was not pleasing to those in the New York Legislature who are doing the liquor traffic's bidding, but would rather have it appear that they are standing for "personal liberty"; yet in what other phraseology would they have an honest man put it? Is it not as clear as daylight that the liquor interests are behind the referendum scheme in New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, and is not the scheme a crooked one on its very face?

There was in the New York Assembly enough fairness to make possible the defeat of a motion to censure Mr. Anderson and to deprive him of the privileges of the floor. There should be enough decency in that body, and, despite appearances, the people will still insist that there is, to root out the liquor lobby and bring about a strict compliance with the constitutional method of amending the nation's fundamental law.

One thing is very sure, namely, that unless certain presumably self-respecting members of the several state legislatures are really desirous of hearing, from many other quarters, in the near future, language as plain and pointed as that used by William H. Anderson of New York, if not even more direct and positive, they will be more particular with respect to some of their affiliations than they are now. Legislators are not to be made exceptions to the rule that men are known, and measured, by the company they keep.

The Northward Flight

The birds are coming even now, winging their way northward along a hundred thousand chosen routes. If we were gifted with better sight and hearing we should catch the clang of the leader's calls and see the long phalanxes flying, flying, persistently, evening after evening, night after night, out of the far South, out of the tropics, out of the Southern States, but from the Middle West northward, steadily on, into cooler latitudes. Every night, for night is the most usual time for flight, between the sky and the earth, and across the breadth of two continents, the air is filled with the sound of wings. Keen eyes that can throw a glance over the trend of a mountain chain, trace the course of a broad valley from end to end and see the flow of a river from its source to the sea, these require no other plan nor chart, nor light to read it by.

The best routes to follow, and the most promising places in which to find food and shelter, have been familiar from time immemorial to their forbears who were moved by the same absorbing yearning for the North that drives these forth from winter quarters. So they come. Traveling just as far and as fast as it suits them, and stopping just where and when they have a mind to. Not a district between the Atlantic and the Pacific but is under requisition to provide the best of everything for them as they go by. Immense numbers are already at varying stages of their long journey. Many have arrived and many are only preparing for the exodus. Those who were first to start are making the longest flights, because wings have been growing stronger with practice, and, as the birds drive northward, the nights are becoming cooler and more tempting. It is well that it is so, because great distances have to be covered. A few come from a winter home inside the Antarctic circle. These will press on fairly fast until they reach the object of their dreams, a remote nest under the midnight sun of Arctic North America. Others there are, also coming, who left Argentina with visions of Labrador, of Nova Scotia or Alaska, before their eyes; some again, who will soon be in New England, are even now flitting above the Andes, passing over Paraguay or Peru, above Bolivia, or, may be, beating their way across Venezuela, or waiting to make a favorable passage over the Gulf of Mexico, a flight in itself of from five to seven hundred miles at a stretch.

All through the nights these flocks hold their courses northward, flying leisurely or flying rapidly. Catching a glimpse here of Jamaica, there of Haiti or the Bahamas. Perhaps a distant view of Florida is seen to the east, while a whiff of orange blossoms is wafted to them as they go swinging through the night. Evening after evening crowds are assembling along the northern shore of the Gulf and from one ocean to the other, while, as the sun goes down, one concourse, and then another, the yearning grown strong upon them, will stream off into the night. Setting out in the twilight close upon the time of sunset, they head for one of the three great routes northward. Innumerable flocks are hovering over the Mississippi Valley, guided by the mountain chains. Multitudes, again, pass along the great coast lines on either side of the United States. On entering these routes the travelers find themselves in good company. Birds of every feather, moved by a common impulse, are urging their way onward, with the dim earth under and the stars above. The scents and the sounds over the length and breadth of both Americas must reach them as they skim along. The sea birds and other water birds who fly by way of the East Coast could hear the beat of the engines on the battleships and the sounds of preparation in the shipyards, while the inland groups, if they stoop to notice the insignificant doings of our race, might listen to the noise of

camps and perhaps wonder at the boom of guns and the presence of aeroplanes.

But the chances are that for these things they have neither eyes nor ears. Their hearts are filled with the vision that holds them, the vision of the days to come among loved and familiar places, of nests that are to be built under cool banks or on the hillsides, under eaves, or far from men, among deep woods or mountain places. Besides they are traveling straight and swiftly, and must keep together until the dawn shows in the eastern sky. Before all else, they have to listen for the call of the leader and, when the morning light comes up the sky, be ready to wheel and circle in wide rings this way and that, before descending like a cloud to demand from earth food and shelter for a host. Every day finds them a day's flight nearer the goal. Every evening finds them, on the call of a leader, ready to take up the old-time trail again and go faring always northward, northward, northward toward the land of heart's desire.

Notes and Comments

UNDER the terms of the daylight bill which has finally been passed by Congress, at 2 a. m. of the last Sunday of March of each year the standard time in each of the five zones in the United States shall be advanced one hour, and at 2 a. m. of the last Sunday of October of each year the standard time of each zone shall be set back an hour. Thus, in the first instance, one may have all day Sunday for reconciling one's self to getting up an hour earlier than usual on Monday morning, and, in the second instance, a Sunday in which to enjoy the satisfaction of not getting up until an hour later than usual on Monday morning. Between those two Sundays one will be unlikely to notice any difference, so far as the mornings are concerned. For a period, perhaps, many people will spend a good part of the evening daylight in an effort to decide what use to make of it. To thousands the fact that they will get through work too late for the ball game and too early for the "movies" may present a considerable problem.

THE bark of the sergeant-major is proverbially terrible, for a withering sarcasm seems to be indigenous to his calling, and many are the tales told of his fine scorn and his revelation as to the disposition and character of the members of the corps or what not who are being "put through it." One of the most recent of such stories is related by The Manchester Guardian. It tells of the sergeant-major's interview with a mild-mannered non-commissioned officer in charge of a platoon. The sergeant-major, who was in a state of wild exasperation, asked the noncommissioned officer what he would do with his platoon in order to secure certain musketry movements. "Well," said the N. C. O., "I should first get them to port arms for inspection. Then I should request them—" "Re-quest 'em!" broke in the sergeant-major, with fearful explosiveness, "Re-quest 'em! Why not offer 'em boxes of chocolate?"

WITH the exception of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, all Canada will be dry beginning April 1, and on December 31 next Quebec and Ontario will fall into line. In the last-named provinces the restrictions on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor as a beverage, elsewhere prohibited absolutely, will be so rigid that there can be little satisfaction and less profit in carrying on the traffic. The possibility of Canada adopting prohibition seemed remote four years ago. There were in the Dominion many recognized leaders of public opinion who regarded agitation for the closing of the bars, even during the war, as dangerously radical, in view of the need of revenue. How hollow their arguments would sound today!

THE effect of music on a donkey was described at length in an issue of the *Mercure de France* for the year 1766. Apparently this young donkey always showed the greatest interest in the concerts which were held regularly in the drawing room of a French chateau. As soon as the music began, the donkey approached the window and showed quite plainly whether the pieces given were to his taste or not. He was fond of simple music, and showed impatience at elaborate effects. What he particularly enjoyed was to hear the mistress of the house sing. She had a particularly fine voice, and he seemed to listen to every note with delight. One day, when a duet was being sung, his feelings completely overpowered him, and he rushed into the drawing room and marked his appreciation of the two singers by braying loudly.

THE *Mercure de France* adds a classical illustration of animals' love of music, in which Terentius, dining with Hortensius and several friends out of doors, were entertained by a strolling musician. Quite soon, says Terentius, we were so surrounded by a great multitude of stags, boars, and other animals that the sight appeared to me as grand as any seen in the circus. The subject is one for the pen of the inimitable La Fontaine.

SO MUCH is heard, in these days, of the "biggest railroad in the world," the "biggest pier," the "largest aeroplane," the "greatest business undertaking," that it is a relief to learn that there is actually a railroad that boasts of being the smallest in the world and is entirely satisfied with its lot. This is the Grand Island Railway, which stretches from end to end of an island in the Athabasca River, in Northern Canada. The entire length of track is a quarter of a mile, and the rolling stock comprises two well-worn lorries. Merchandise is brought to the island in boats or scows, transferred to the railroad, and shipped again by water at the other end. The man who owns this railroad is annoyed by few strikes, since he has few employees; customers must load the cars themselves and propel them by hand power across the island. Certainly this is "the simple life" with a vengeance, but the owner says that the enterprise returns thousands of dollars a year, and he leaps into the fashionable superlatives by claiming that his is not only the smallest but the most profitable railroad in the world.